

NEW GENERA AND SPECIES OF ETHIOPIAN,  
MASCARENE AND AUSTRALIAN REDUVIIDAE  
(HEMIPTERA-HETEROPTERA) IN THE BRITISH  
MUSEUM (N.H.), LONDON

BY

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*Pp. 29-81 ; 30 Text-figures*

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# NEW GENERA AND SPECIES OF ETHIOPIAN, MASCARENE AND AUSTRALIAN REDUVIIDAE (HEMIPTERA-HETEROPTERA) IN THE BRITISH MUSEUM (N.H.), LONDON

By N. C. E. MILLER

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THE new genera and species of Reduviidae described and figured in this paper are from three sources, namely, collections sent to me for study by Mr. T. E. Woodward of the Department of Entomology, University of Queensland, Brisbane, Australia, by Mr. R. H. Carcasson, Coryndon Museum, Nairobi, Kenya and the collections of the British Museum (N.H.).

The types and paratypes are in the British Museum with the exception of a paratype each of *Dactylopodocoris agilis* gen. n., sp. n., *Magneticocoris funebris* gen. n., sp. n., *Rhopalotrichius notatus* gen. n., sp. n. and of *Ptilocnemus vittatus* sp. n. which have been sent to the University of Queensland and a paratype of *Oedemanota kenyensis* gen. n., sp. n. which has been sent to the Coryndon Museum.

I am indebted to Dr. René Malaise, Naturhistoriska Riksmuseum, Stockholm, Sweden for the loan of the type and paratype of *Fusius rubricosus* (Stål).

## Sub-family HOLOPTILINAE

### *Ptilocnemus vittatus* sp. n.

(Text-fig. 1)

COLOUR. Testaceous; head and rostrum darker. Hemelytra whitish; corium and base of membrane hyaline; veins of corium testaceous; membrane with scattered, small fuscous spots and an interrupted irregular fuscous stripe sub-basally.

STRUCTURE. Allied to *Ptilocnemus pallidus* Miller, 1950, *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (12), 3: 795, from which it differs in coloration of the hemelytra which have a transverse fuscous stripe sub-basally and in having the 2nd antennal segment irregularly and more abundantly tuberculate, the postocular relatively wider and not so abruptly narrowed to base, the costal margin of the corium very strongly concave basally and the posterolateral angles of the pronotum more strongly produced.

Total length . . . . .	3.00 mm.
Hemelytra . . . . .	4.00 mm.
Greatest pronotal width . . . . .	1.50 mm.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED. One ♂ (holotype), Australia, S.E. Queensland, Kingaroy, 19. xii. 1942, A. Gardner; 1 ♂ (paratype), Sunnybrook, 27. iii. 1936, F. Chippendale; 1 ♂ (paratype), Mt. Edwards, 1. iv. 1934, F. A. Perkins.

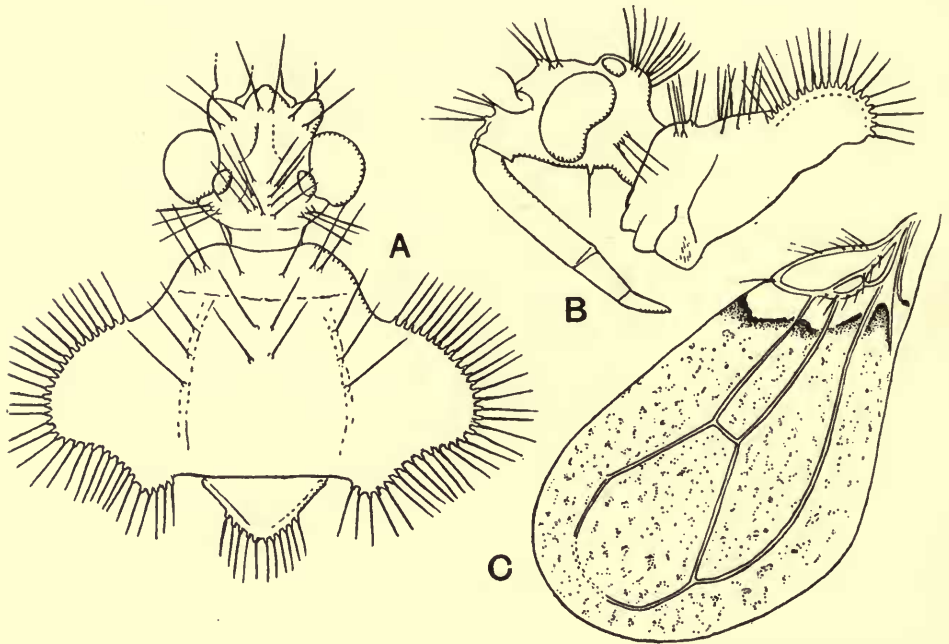


FIG. 1.—*Ptilocnemus vittatus* sp. n. A. Head, pronotum and scutellum (dorsal view); B. head and pronotum (lateral view); C. hemelytron, (lower scale of magnification than A and B).

### *Rhopalotrichius* gen. n.\*

SIZE. Very small. Antennae thick with 3 segments; segment 1 cylindrical, strongly constricted basally; segment 3 sub-equal in length to basal segment; segment 2 with setigerous tubercles. Head shorter than pronotum; laterally basally with thick, moderately long setigerous tubercles; antennophores widely separated; vertex with a bifurcate tubercle between antennophores; postocular laterally and antennophores with setigerous tubercles; eyes reniform, shorter than height of head; ocelli widely separated. Pronotum wider than long; lateral and postero-lateral margins with setigerous tubercles; posterior lobe with sub-parallel, longitudinal carinae; stridulatory furrow present. Basal segment of rostrum thick and longer than remaining segments together; segments 2 and 3 with short spines on inner surface. Costal margin of corium with setigerous tubercles. Trichome absent. Tarsi with 2 segments.

Type species: *Rhopalotrichius notatus* sp. n.

\* ῥόπαλον = club; θριξ = seta.

*Rhopalotrichius notatus* sp. n.

(Text-fig. 2)

COLOUR. Testaceous. Antennae, head and legs with faint ferruginous suffusion. Anterior lobe of pronotum and a triangular spot on posterior lobe, piceous. Scutellum piceous. Hemelytra with fuscous and infumate pattern as in Text-fig. 2.

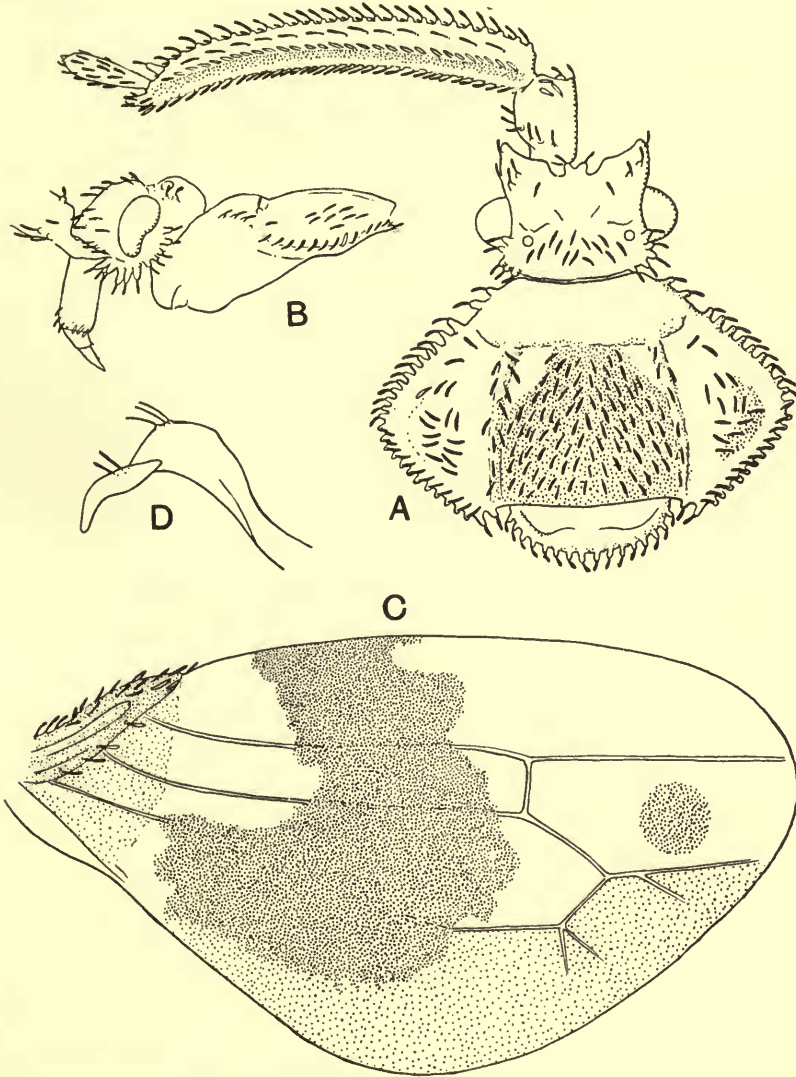


FIG. 2.—*Rhopalotrichius notatus* gen. n., sp. n. A. Head, antennae, pronotum and scutellum (dorsal view); B. head and pronotum (lateral view); C. hemelytron; D. harpago.

Corium testaceous. Setae mostly black; basal segment of antennae with scattered white setae; segment 2 with a regular row of white semi-imbricate setae on upper surface.

STRUCTURE. Setae on head, thorax and antennae mostly thick, curved, club-like, setae on external margin of connexivum, particularly on apical segment, long and curved. Hemelytra extending beyond apex of abdomen.

	♂	♀
Total length . . . . .	3.80 mm.	3.60 mm.
Hemelytra . . . . .	3.00 mm.	2.50 mm.
Greatest pronotal width . . . . .	1.90 mm.	1.60 mm.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED. One ♀ (holotype), Australia, S.E. Queensland, Gympie, 4.ix.1947, C. Clark; 1 ♂, 1 ♀ (paratypes), Brisbane, 2.viii.1937, A. J. S.

#### Sub-family STENOPODINAE

#### *Dactylopodocoris* gen. n.\*

SIZE. Moderate. Basal segment of antennae as long as head; segment 2 twice as long as basal segment; apical segments filiform, together a little more than half as long as 2. Head shorter than pronotum, tuberculate; vertex narrower than an eye; interantennal spines present; bucculae produced; antennophores with a spine basally; anteocular shorter than postocular. Rostrum thick; basal segment longer than remaining segments together. Pronotum wider than long; anterior lobe shorter than posterior lobe; lateral angles of collar produced; anterior lobe medially longitudinally sulcate; posterior lobe with sub-dorsal carinae and with lateral and posterior margins (not postero-lateral margins) dorso-ventrally compressed; propleura produced and spinose laterally. Scutellum with an apical spine. Abdomen mid-ventrally carinate. Legs slender; anterior femora and trochanters with spines on lower surface; posterior tibiae with a dense tuft of long sericeous setae on the greater part of the length.

Type species: *Dactylopodocoris agilis* sp. n.

#### *Dactylopodocoris agilis* sp. n.

(Text-fig. 3)

COLOUR. Testaceous. Antennae and legs pale testaceous; anterior femora with narrow, longitudinal brown stripes. Head and thorax testaceous with ferruginous suffusion. Abdomen testaceous with connexival segments 2-6 suffused with ferruginous; ventrally with blackish suffusion. Costal area of corium, base of clavus, veins, ferruginous; rest of corium, membrane hyaline, faintly infumate; clavus and membranal cells with fuscous spots. Setae on posterior tibiae pale fulvous.

\* δάκτυλος = plume, πούς = leg, κορίς = bug.

STRUCTURE. Basal segment of antennae feebly curved, somewhat thicker towards apex; segment 2 with abundant, moderately long erect setae. Inter-antennal spines slender, acute, nearly half as long as basal segment. Humeral angles sub-acute. Scutellar spine sub-acute, feebly elevated. Carinae on posterior

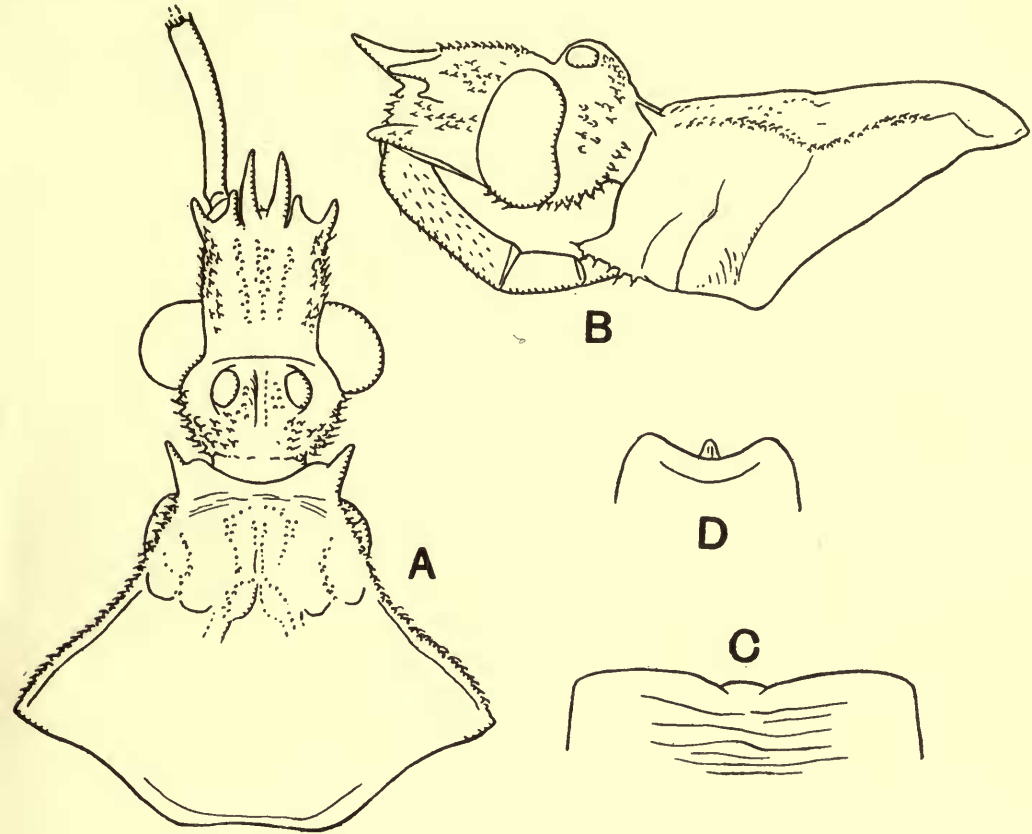


FIG. 3.—*Dactylopodocoris agilis* gen. n., sp. n. A. Head and pronotum (dorsal view); B. Head and pronotum (lateral view); C. apex of abdomen (dorsal view); D. apical margin of pygophore (terminal view).

pronotal lobe feeble; surface of lobe granulate, tuberculate. Spines on anterior femora very short, constricted apically and situated on basal two-thirds only.

Total length	. . . . .	11.00 mm.
Hemelytra	. . . . .	8.00 mm.
Greatest pronotal width	. . . . .	3.00 mm.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED. One ♂ (holotype), Australia, Queensland, Gatton, 8.ii.1937, B. F. Langdon; 1 ♂ (paratype), Biloela, 7.xii.1942, W. R. Horne; 1 ♂ (paratype), Brisbane (no collector's name or date).

This new genus with the unusual form of the posterior tibiae and the semi-hyaline corium differs from all other known genera of the Stenopodinae.

*Polycentrocoris* gen. n.\*

SIZE. Small. Basal segment of antennae thick, longer than anteocular, spinose and tuberculate; segment 2 slender, setose, tuberculate, longer than segment 1; segments 3 and 4 filiform, together as long as 1. Head sub-equal in length to pronotum, spinose and tuberculate; anteocular longer than postocular and with interantennal spines; ocelli moderately large, widely separated, nearer to eyes than to each other; bucculae with a forwardly directed spine; eyes prominent, shorter than height of head; basal segment of rostrum longer than remaining segments together. Pronotum about as long as wide; anterior lobe equal in length to posterior lobe, medially longitudinally sulcate in basal half; both lobes spinose, the spines on disc arranged in linear fashion; prosternum with a spine laterally; pleura and sterna with setigerous tubercles and spines. Scutellum triangular with setigerous tubercles and disc medially longitudinally sulcate. Hemelytra extending almost to apex of abdomen; base of costa and greater part of vein R with setigerous tubercles. External margin of connexivum with spines and setigerous tubercles; external apical angle of segments 5, 6 and 7 produced; abdomen midventrally carinate, sparsely setose and with setigerous tubercles near apical margin of segments. Legs slender, spinose; tarsi with 3 segments. All spines terminated by a short, robust seta.

Type species: *Polycentrocoris turneri* sp. n.

*Polycentrocoris turneri* sp. n.

(Text-fig. 4)

COLOUR. Pale testaceous. Clavus, area between claval suture and Cu, area between Cu and M medially, membrane, hyaline; area between M and R light red; base of internal cell of membrane with a brown spot. Connexivum suffused with brown. Spines and tubercles white; setae dark brown.

STRUCTURE. Interantennal spines acute, widely separated, parallel. Segment 2 of antennae with a few low tubercles basally. Basal segment of rostrum extending to posterior margin of eyes, about three times as long as remaining segments together. Anteocular with a very narrow, median longitudinal sulcus bifurcating to inner margin of antennophores; transverse sulcus deep and behind eyes; postocular medially longitudinally sulcate. Ocellar interspace twice as wide as an ocellus. Sulcus on disc of scutellum narrow.

Total length . . . . .	11.50 mm.
Hemelytra . . . . .	7.00 mm.
Greatest pronotal width (excluding spines) . . . . .	2.00 mm.

\* πολλὸς = many; κέντρον = spine, κορίς = bug.



SPECIMENS EXAMINED. One ♂ (holotype), Australia, Queensland A. J. Turner, (B.M. 1903-125); 1 ♂ (paratype), Queensland, F. B. Dodd (B.M. 1904-28). (No precise locality for either).

The affinity of this new genus is doubtful. It differs from all other known genera of the Stenopodinae entirely in having all parts spinose and tuberculate.

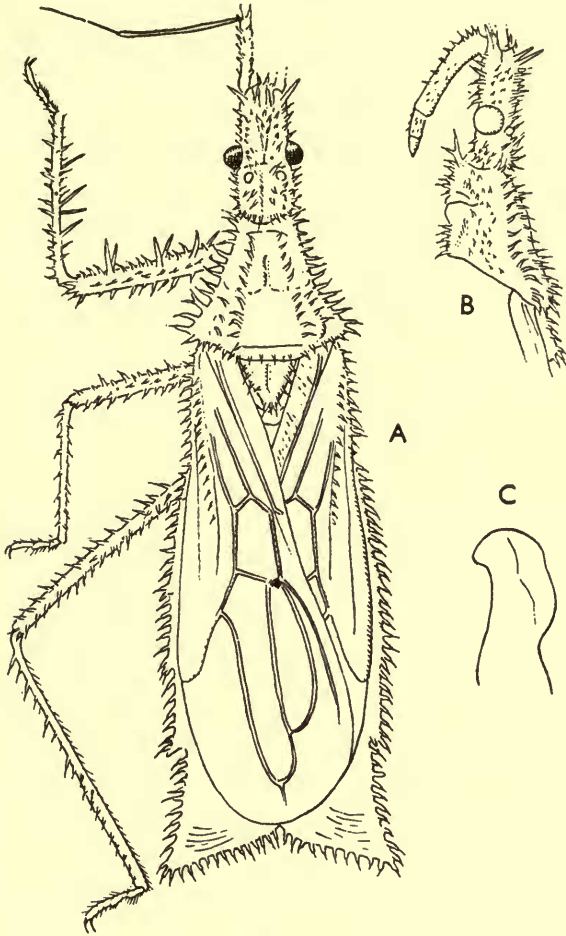


FIG. 4.—*Polycentrocoris turneri* gen. n., sp. n. A. Whole insect (dorsal view); B. head, pronotum and scutellum (lateral view); C. harpago.

#### *Xylinocoris* gen. n.\*

SIZE Small. Dorso-ventrally compressed. Basal segment of antennae sub-equal in length to head; segment 2 longer than segment 1. Head shorter than pronotum; anteocular sub-equal in length to postocular; tylus produced apically, elevated, bifurcate; interantennal elevations present; antennophores nearer to eyes than

\* ξύλινος = wooden; κορίς = bug.

to apex of head with a tubercle basally; vertex narrower than an eye; ocelli large, elevated, nearer to eyes than to each other; postocular obscurely tuberculate; eyes longer than height of head, sub-contiguous at their lower margins; rostrum moderately slender; basal segment a little shorter than segments 2 and 3 together; segment 2 sub-equal in length to 3. Pronotum wider than long; lateral angles of collar somewhat elevated; anterior lobe longer than posterior lobe, obscurely tuberculate laterally, medially longitudinally sulcate basally; posterior lobe with sub-dorsal carinae; humeral angles somewhat elevated; anterior acetabula very prominent in dorsal view; mesosternum medially longitudinally sulcate and depressed. Scutellum triangular; disc not depressed; sub-apically with a low, rounded elevation; basally laterally with a spine. Hemelytra extending to apex of abdomen; base of internal cell of membrane narrower than base of external cell. Abdomen ovate in outline; external apical angle of connexival segments produced. Anterior femora incrassate with spines on lower surface; median and posterior legs relatively short and slender.

Type species: *Xylinocoris depressus* sp. n.

### *Xylinocoris depressus* sp. n.

(Text-fig. 5)

COLOUR. Dark brown. Anterior lobe of pronotum with somewhat obscure, linear black spots. Humeral angles light brown. Elevation on scutellum pale testaceous. Part of area between claval suture and Cu, discal cell, membrane, sub-hyaline, stramineous, infumate; apex of corium pale testaceous; extreme apex brown. Abdomen ventrally with piceous suffusion enclosing small testaceous spots.

STRUCTURE. Segment 2 of antennae about one-half longer than 1. Ocellar interspace nearly twice as wide as an ocellus. Interantennal elevations very feeble. Head, pronotum and scutellum shagreened or granular; posterior lobe of pronotum mostly transversely rugulose; carinae on posterior lobe a little less than half as long as lobe. Basal lateral spine on scutellum short, sub-conical. Base of internal cell of membrane about one-third as wide as base of external cell. Anterior femora with very many short spines and a few somewhat longer spines on lower surface; apical segment of anterior tarsi three times as long as basal segment.

Total length	. . . . .	12.00 mm.
Hemelytra	. . . . .	9.00 mm.
Greatest pronotal width	. . . . .	3.30 mm.

SPECIMEN EXAMINED. One ♂ (holotype), Madagascar, Antananarivo, (Distant coll. B.M. 1911-383).

A genus the affinity of which is doubtful. Differs from all other known genera in the structure of the head, the tylus being elevated and bifurcate, the anterior bucculae very prominent and in the unusual structure of the scutellum.

## Sub-family REDUVIINAE

*Tiarodes rusticus* Distant, 1919, *Entomologist*, 52 : 245.

This species does not belong to *Tiarodes*. The following new genus is erected to receive it.

***Neotiarodes* gen. n.**

SIZE. Moderate. Head sub-equal in length to pronotum ; antennophores equidistant from eyes to apex of head. Basal segment of antennae short, not extending to apex of head, one-fifth as long as segment 2 ; juga rounded, truncate apically ;

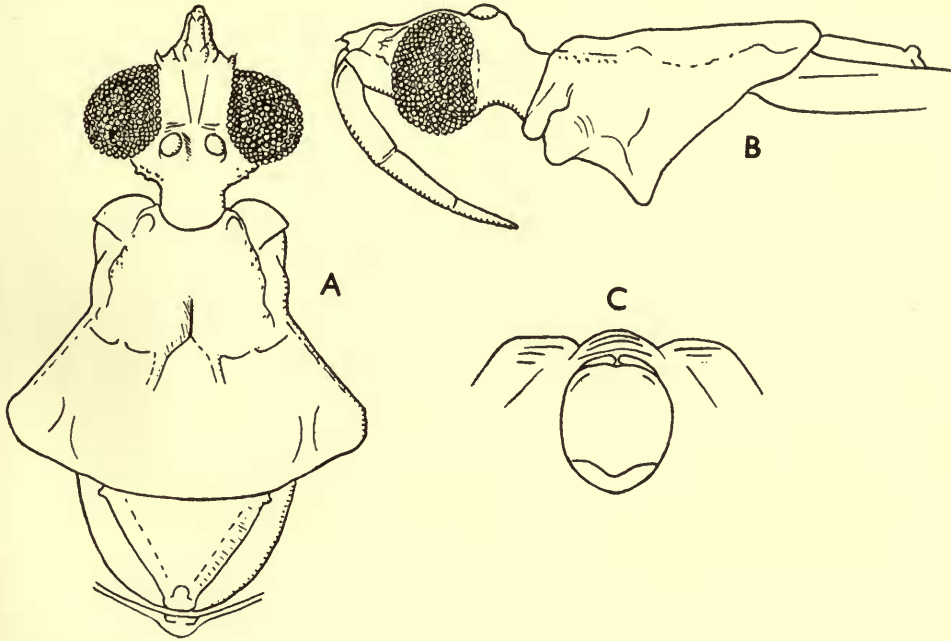


FIG. 5.—*Xylinocoris depressus* gen. n., sp. n. A. Head, pronotum, scutellum and post-scutellum (dorsal view) ; B. head, pronotum and scutellum (lateral view) ; C. apex of abdomen (ventral view).

ocelli widely separated. Basal segment of rostrum longer than segments 2 and 3 together ; basal segment extending a little beyond anterior margin of eyes. Posterior lobe of pronotum longer than anterior lobe, both lobes medially longitudinally sulcate and depressed ; prosternum with a conical elevation laterally. Scutellum wider than long ; apex produced. Internal cell of membrane wider at base than external cell ; hemelytra extending beyond apex of abdomen. Legs relatively slender ; anterior and median tibiae with a fossula spongiosa.

Type species : *Tiarodes rusticus* Distant.



SPECIMEN EXAMINED. One ♂ (holotype) Indo China, Tonkin, Chapa, June 1916, R. V. de Salvaza, (B.M. 1918-1).

*Neotiarodes* differs from *Tiarodes* in the somewhat elongate habitus and in having the 2nd antennal segment about five times as long as the basal segment, the basal rostral segment extending beyond the anterior margin of the eyes, the transverse sulcus on the vertex not well defined and situated behind the eyes, the posterior lobe of the pronotum longer than the anterior lobe, the transverse sulcus between lobes less strongly foveolate, the median sulcus and depression on lobes less deep but wider, the legs relatively longer, the femora less strongly incrassate and without sulci on the outer lower surface, the tibiae less strongly incrassate apically, the fossula spongiosa on tibiae one fifth as long as tibia and the tarsi relatively longer and more slender.

*Durganda pedestris* Distant 1919, *Entomologist*, 52 : 245. This species belongs to *Tiarodurganda* Breddin, 1903, *S.B. Ges. Naturfr. Berlin* : 112.

*Durganda formidabilis* Distant, 1919, *Entomologist*, 52 : 245. This species does not belong to *Durganda* Amyot & Serville, 1843, *Hist. nat. Ins. Hém.* : 340.

Differs in general habitus, being much less strongly dorso-ventrally compressed and in having the basal antennal segment extending beyond the apex of the head, the juga rounded apically and not widely separated, the basal rostral segment extending to anterior margin of eyes and subequal in length to remaining segments together (in *Durganda* the basal segment is about half as long as antecular and is shorter than segment 2), the anterior and posterior pronotal lobe not transverse and flattened, the anterior acetabula are hardly visible from above, the anterior femora have a single row of spines. The prosternum as in *Durganda* is not transversely striate.

The following new genus is established for it :

### *Durgandana* gen. n.

SIZE. Small. Somewhat compressed dorso-ventrally. Basal segment of antennae short, extending beyond apex of head ; segment 2 a little less than twice as long as basal segment. Head sub-equal in length to pronotum ; antecular longer than postocular, the latter strongly transversely globose and with a distinct neck ; vertex wider than an eye ; ocelli widely separated ; basal segment of rostrum longer than remaining segments together, extending to anterior margin of eyes. Anterior lobe of pronotum sub-equal in length to posterior lobe, medially sulcate and with oblique sulci ; posterior lobe medially longitudinally sulcate ; sulcus between lobes foveolate ; lateral angles of collar produced. Scutellum wider than long ; apex produced. Hemelytra extending beyond apex of abdomen ; costal margin of corium somewhat concave ; base of external cell of membrane wider than base of internal cell. Anterior femora incrassate and with spines on lower surface ; anterior and median tibiae with a fossula spongiosa ; median and posterior legs widely separated ; anterior tibiae somewhat incrassate and compressed apically.

Type species : *Durganda formidabilis* Distant.

*Durgandana formidabilis* (Distant)

(Text-fig. 7)

COLOUR. Testaceous. Corium reddish; part of clavus, area between claval suture and Cu suffused with fuscous; membrane fuscous. Abdomen dorsally suffused with dark brown; connexival segments 5-7 partly black. The corium in the female has a black suffusion.

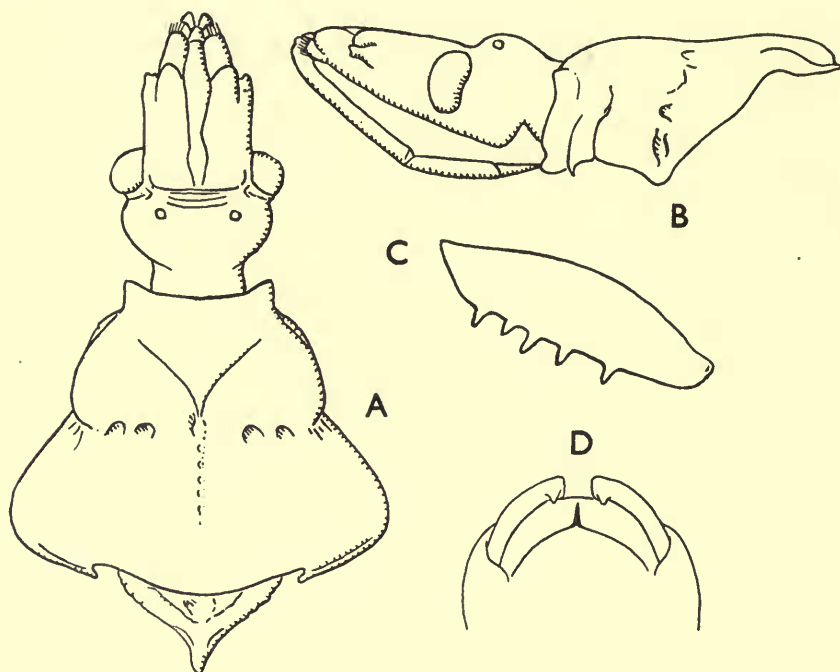


FIG. 7.—*Durgandana formidabilis* (Distant) gen. n. A. Head, pronotum and scutellum (dorsal view); B. head and pronotum (lateral view); C. anterior femur; D. pygophore (dorsal view).

STRUCTURE. Anteocular feebly transversely striate; postocular with arcuate striae in front of ocelli; vertex about twice as wide as an eye; ocellar interspace nearly twice as wide as space between an ocellus and an eye. Lateral angles of collar conical; sulcus between collar and rest of lobe obsolete. Base of external cell of membrane twice as wide as base of internal cell. Anterior femora with 5 moderately long spines on lower surface. Fossula spongiosa on tibiae about one-quarter as long as tibia.

	♂	♀
Total length . . . . .	11.00 mm.	14.00 mm.
Hemelytra . . . . .	9.00 mm.	9.00 mm.
Greatest pronotal width . . . . .	3.50 mm.	3.50 mm.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED. One ♂ (holotype), Indo China, Tonkin, June 1917; 1 ♂ (paratype), Annam, Keng Trap, May 1917; 1 ♀ (paratype), Laos, Tintoe, 1. xi. 1918; 2 ♀ (paratypes), Xien Khouang, Ban Sai, 26. xi. 1917, R. V. de Salvaza.

*Australocleptes* Miller

Miller, 1951, *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (12), 4: 945.

Key to species.

- 1. Lateral angles of collar directed outwards; sulci and median depression on posterior pronotal lobe with few, widely spaced, transverse sulci; colour pattern on pronotum feeble . . . . . *debilis* (Walker)
- Lateral angles of collar directed forwards; sulci and median depression on posterior pronotal lobe with many narrowly spaced, transverse sulci; colour pattern on pronotum well-defined . . . . . 2
- 2. Interantennal elevations widely divergent apically . . . . . *hackeri* sp. n.
- Interantennal elevations narrowly divergent apically . . . . . *ereptor* sp. n.

*Australocleptes hackeri* sp. n.

(Text-fig. 8)

COLOUR. Testaceous. Basal segment of antennae, head with brown suffusion; base of head dark brown; vertex with an arcuate fuscous spot from base of antennophores to transverse sulcus. Segments 1 and 2 of rostrum piceous; segment 3 testaceous. Pronotum testaceous with piceous pattern as in Text-fig. 8. Propleura piceous

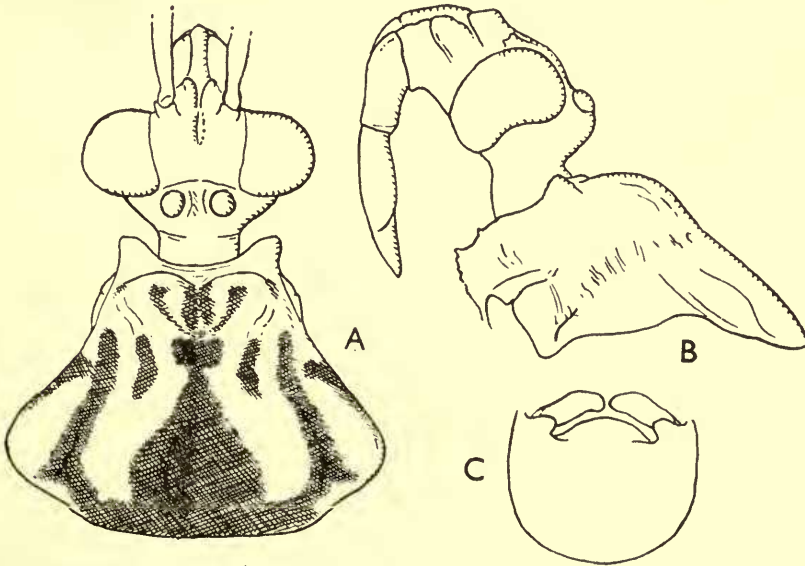


FIG. 8.—*Australocleptes hackeri* sp. n. A. Head and pronotum, (dorsal view); B. head and pronotum, (lateral view); C. pygophore, (terminal view).

except acetabula and epimeron testaceous; meso- and metapleura piceous; acetabula testaceous. Scutellum testaceous with depression and spine piceous. Hemelytra dark brown with base and an irregular median, transverse spot testaceous; membrane infumate. Abdomen testaceous with an irregular, longitudinal stripe ventro-laterally and a spot at apex of connexival segments dark brown. Legs testaceous; femora with a very wide median and a very narrow sub-apical annulation dark brown; tibiae almost entirely suffused with brown and with a narrow sub-basal piceous annulation.

STRUCTURE. Interantennal elevations widely divergent apically; median sulcus on vertex shallow. Ocellar interspace deeply sulcate, somewhat less wide than an ocellus. Depression and sulci on posterior pronotal lobe deeply transversely sulcate. Scutellar spine broken, apparently horizontal. Fossula spongiosa sub-equal in length to 2nd tarsal segment.

Total length	. . . . .	10.50 mm.
Hemelytra	. . . . .	7.50 mm.
Greatest pronotal width	. . . . .	2.90 mm.

SPECIMEN EXAMINED. One ♂ (holotype), Australia, Queensland, Brisbane, 26.x.1915, H. Hacker (B.M. 1924-455).

*Australocleptes ereptor* sp. n.

(Text-fig. 9)

COLOUR. Antennae, head, pleura, (except propleural epimeron and acetabula), sterna, piceous. Pronotum testaceous with piceous pattern as in Text-fig. 9. Scutellum testaceous with depression and apical spine piceous. Propleural epimeron, acetabula testaceous. Corium testaceous with apex and an irregular median spot fuscous; membrane dark infumate. Abdomen testaceous, strongly suffused with dark brown; each segment of connexivum with an apical spot, pygophore, piceous. Legs testaceous; tibiae with a somewhat obscure wide, brown annulation and base narrowly piceous; femora with a wide, interrupted sub-median annulation and apex narrowly piceous; coxae and trochanters testaceous, the former suffused with piceous; tarsi testaceous.

STRUCTURE. Interantennal elevations narrowly divergent apically. Median sulcus on vertex deep, bifurcate; ocellar interspace deeply sulcate, about twice as wide as an ocellus. Depression and sulci on posterior pronotal lobe transversely sulcate. Scutellar spine sub-horizontal. Fossula spongiosa sub-equal in length to 2nd tarsal segment.

Total length	. . . . .	13.00 mm.
Hemelytra	. . . . .	10.00 mm.
Greatest pronotal width	. . . . .	3.40 mm.

SPECIMEN EXAMINED. One ♂ (holotype), Australia, Queensland, nr. Killarney, 8.xii.1948 (at light—no collector's name), (B.M. 1950-18).



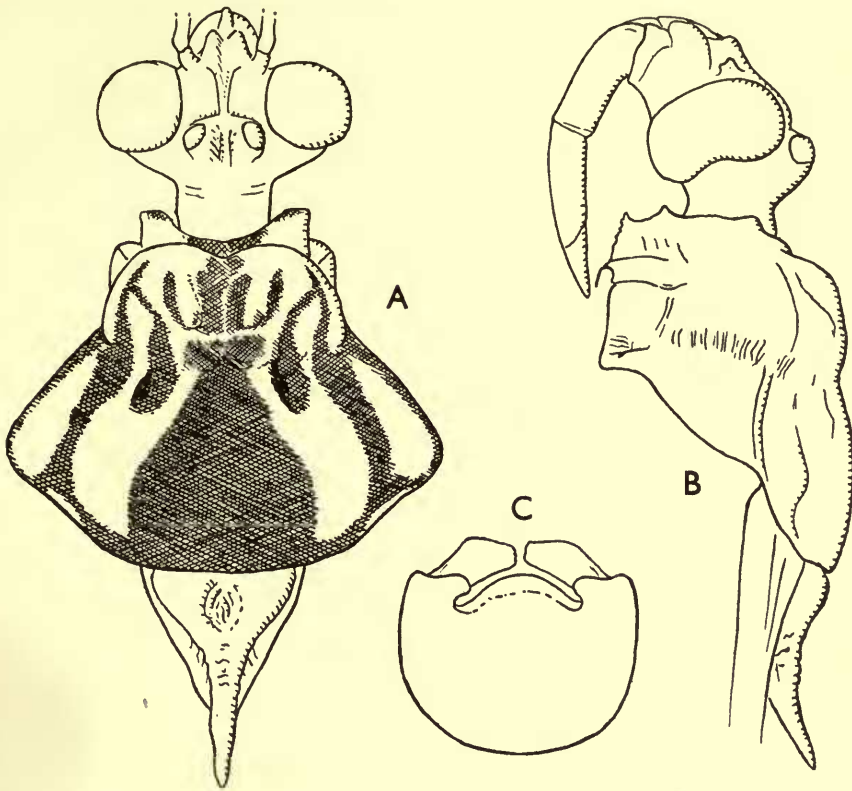


FIG. 9.—*Australocleptes ereptor* sp. n. A. Head, pronotum and scutellum (dorsal view); B. head, pronotum and scutellum (lateral view); c. pygophore (terminal view).

### *Neokhavra* gen. n.

SIZE. Large. Basal segment of antennae sub-equal in length to anteocular, one-third as long as segment 2. Head shorter than pronotum; anteocular subequal in length to postocular with bifurcate inter-antennal elevations and upper margin of genae carinate; vertex wider than an eye, feebly sulcate; eyes reniform, shorter than height of head; ocelli moderately large, widely separated; basal segment of rostrum shorter than segment 2. Pronotum wider than long, smooth; anterior lobe more or less transverse shorter than posterior lobe, sulcate medially basally; posterior lobe with shallow, median, longitudinal foveolate sulcus; anteriorly with short, longitudinal carinulae; lateral sulci foveolate. Disc of scutellum wider than long; apex produced. Hemelytra extending to apex of abdomen; base of internal cell of membrane wider than base of external cell. Anterior and median femora moderately incrassate, unarmed; anterior and median tibiae with a fossula spongiosa. Sub-apical process of pygophore acute.

Type species: *Cerilocus bicolor* Distant.

*Neokhavra bicolor* (Distant)

(Text-fig. 10)

COLOUR. Testaceous. Femora faintly suffused with red apically. Corium strongly suffused with black; membrane dark infumate. Abdomen ventrolaterally basally suffused with brown; segments 6 and 7 of connexivum dorsally pale.

STRUCTURE. Vertex about twice as wide as an eye with a very shallow and narrow Y-shaped sulcus; ocellar interspace about twice as wide as an ocellus and a little narrower than space between an ocellus and an eye. Oblique and arcuate

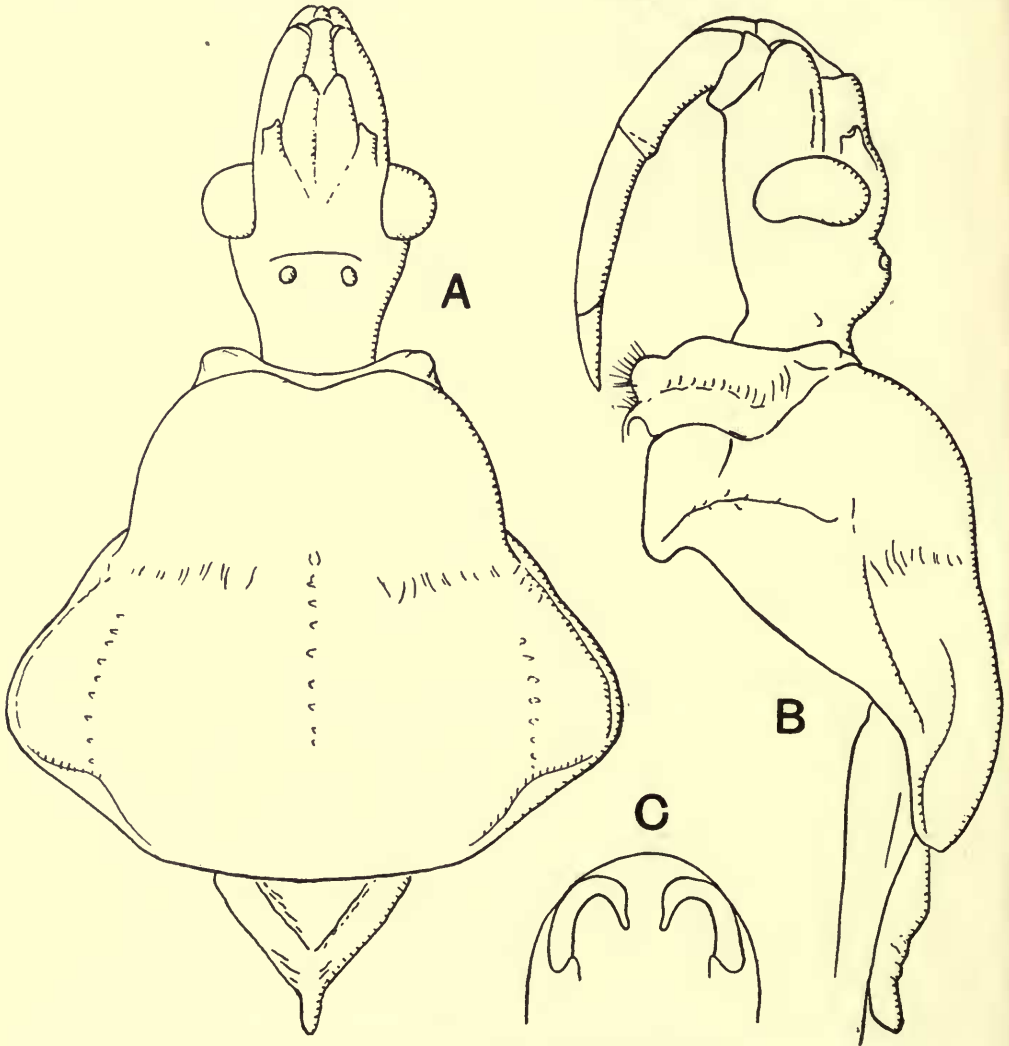


FIG. 10.—*Neokhavra bicolor* (Distant), gen. n. A. Head, pronotum and scutellum (dorsal view); B. head, pronotum and scutellum (lateral view); C. pygophore (dorsal view).

sulci on anterior pronotal lobe very feeble; foveoles in sulcus on posterior lobe transverse; base of median sulcus on anterior lobe very deep. Scutellar spine truncate and laterally compressed. Fossula spongiosa on anterior tibiae one-third as long, on median tibiae one-fourth as long as tibia.

Total length . . . . .	24.00 mm.
Hemelytra . . . . .	15.50 mm.
Greatest pronotal width . . . . .	7.00 mm.

SPECIMEN EXAMINED. One ♂ (holotype), S. Rhodesia, Salisbury, G. A. K. Marshall; (Distant coll. B.M. 1911-383).

In general habitus *Neokhafka* resembles *Khafka* Distant, 1902, *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (7), 10: 185, but it differs from it in having the basal antennal segment one-third as long and not one-quarter as long as segment 2, the vertex relatively wider, the 3rd rostral segment much shorter and not sub-equal in length to segment 2, the anteocular sub-equal in length and not considerably longer than postocular, the humeral angles without a projection, the scutellar spine, thick, horizontal, not slender, acute and oblique, the prosternum with a conical elevation laterally, the anterior and median femora relatively thicker and the fossula spongiosa one-third and one-quarter as long as tibia, not half as long. Segment 2 and the greater part of segment 3 of the abdomen mid-ventrally in *Khafka* are carinate.

*Neokhafka* differs from *Cerilocus* (in which this species had been placed by Distant) in having the basal antennal segment as long as anteocular, the vertex considerably wider than an eye, the basal rostral segment extending to the anterior margin of the eyes, segment 2 longer than basal segment, the ocelli small and widely separated, the transverse sulcus on the vertex situated behind eyes, the postocular feebly globose immediately behind eyes then narrowed to base, the scutellar spine truncate and laterally compressed and the femora without spines.

### *Neokhafka humeralis* sp. n.

(Text-fig. 11)

Differs from *Neokhafka bicolor* (Distant), in somewhat smaller size, coloration and genitalia. It differs in coloration principally in having the humeral angles and the posterior area of the pronotum suffused with fuscous. In structure it differs in having the anterior margin of the produced parts of the collar much less rounded, the apex of the scutellar spine angulately truncate and the transverse sulcus on the pronotum much less strongly carinulate.

	♂	♀
Total length . . . . .	23.00 mm.	21.50 mm.
Hemelytra . . . . .	14.00 mm.	14.00 mm.
Greatest pronotal width . . . . .	6.50 mm.	6.50 mm.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED. One ♂ (holotype), Uganda, Bugomolo, 24.iv.1927, H. Hargreaves; 1 ♀, Kampala, 19.iv.1937, G. H. E. Hopkins.

OVUM. Ovate, glabrous. Testaceous; operculum whitish, 1.80 mm. (dissected).

*Khafrana* gen. n.

SIZE. Moderate. Basal segment of antennae sub-equal in length to anteocular and extending beyond apex of head; segment 2 three times as long as segment 1; anteocular sub-equal in length to postocular, the latter moderately globose, constricted in basal half; anteocular with interantennal elevations; vertex wider than

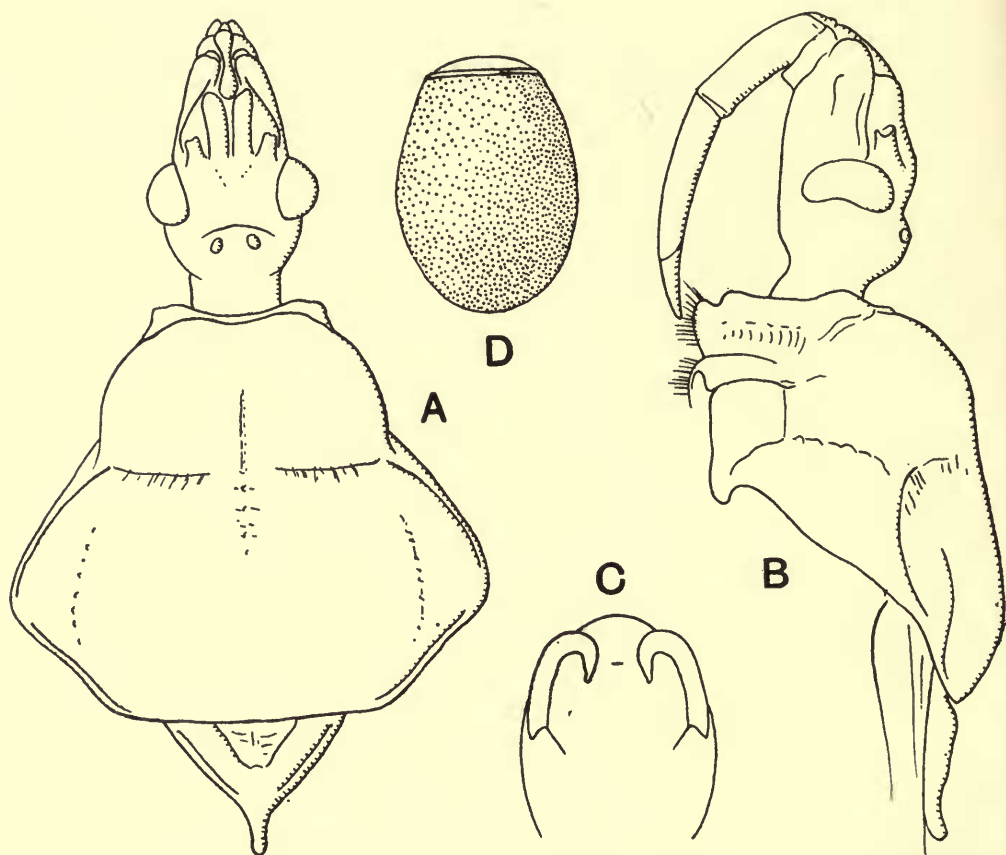


FIG. 11.—*Neokhafra humeralis* gen. n., sp. n. A. Head, pronotum and scutellum (dorsal view); B. head, pronotum and scutellum (lateral view); C. pygophore (dorsal view); D. ovum.

an eye with a Y-shaped sulcus; ocelli moderately large, widely separated; eyes much shorter than height of head. Basal segment of rostrum shorter than segment 2. Pronotum as wide as long; anterior lobe medially sulcate in basal half; posterior lobe medially sulcate for two-thirds of its length, the sulcus concurrent with sulcus on anterior lobe and foveolate; area on each side of sulcus somewhat depressed and transversely sulcate; lateral sulci present. Scutellum wider than long with apex produced and with a basal lateral spine; produced portion laterally compressed and

somewhat elevated. Hemelytra not extending to apex of abdomen; base of external cell of membrane equal in width to base of internal cell. Prosternum with an elevation laterally; metasternum medially longitudinally carinate. Anterior and median femora moderately incrassate; anterior and median tibiae with a fossula spongiosa.

Type species: *Khafrana nigeriensis* sp. n.

***Khafrana nigeriensis* sp. n.**

(Text-fig. 12)

COLOUR. Piceous. Segment 2 of antennae testaceous. Postocular with an obscure yellowish spot laterally. Corium with a median, circular yellow spot which extends somewhat into internal cell of membrane. Segments 6 and 7 of connexivum

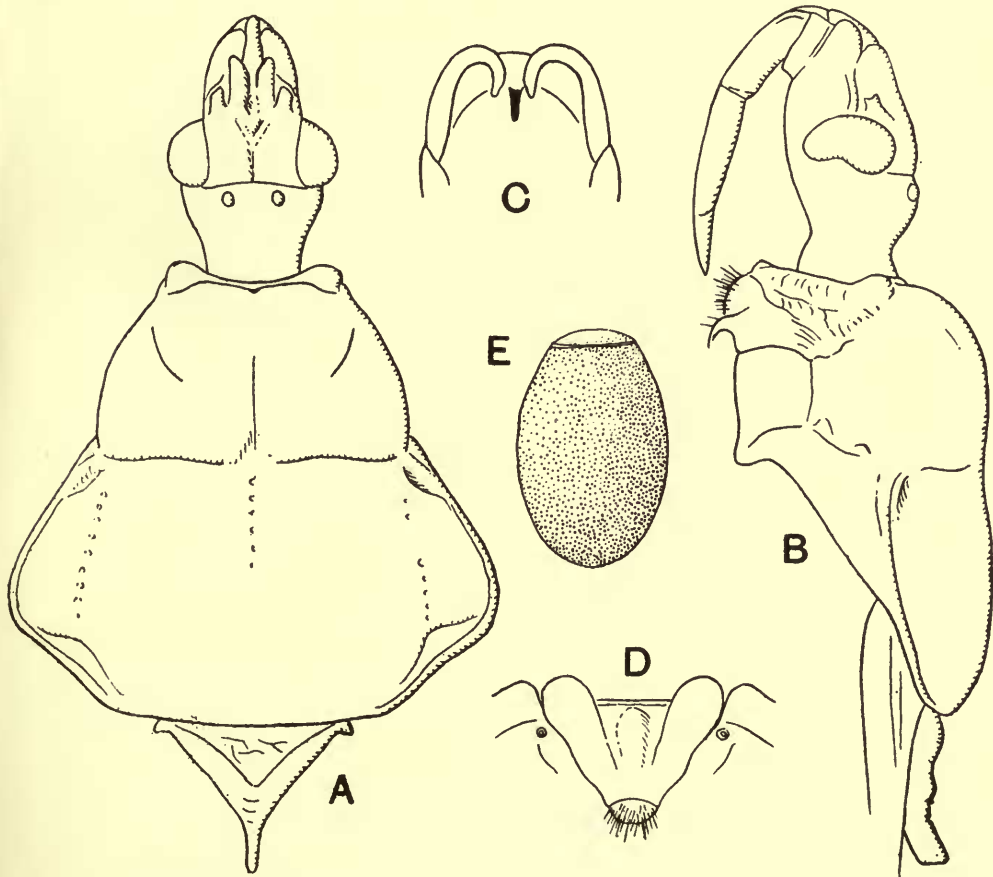


FIG. 12.—*Khafrana nigeriensis* gen. n., sp. n. A. Head, pronotum and scutellum (dorsal view); B. head, pronotum and scutellum (lateral view); C. pygophore, (dorsal view); D. apex of abdomen ♀ (ventral view); E. ovum.

with a small yellowish spot basally. Legs piceous; anterior and median tibiae with brown suffusion apically, femora with a wide sub-apical yellow annulation; tarsi testaceous.

STRUCTURE. Interantennal elevations widely bifurcate anteriorly; median sulcus on vertex deep. Ocellar interspace equal in width to space between an ocellus and an eye. Lateral sulci on posterior pronotal lobe obscurely transversely foveolate. Scutellar spine truncate apically. Fossula spongiosa on tibiae a little more than one-third as long as tibia.

	♂	♀
Total length . . . . .	25.00 mm.	22.00 mm.
Hemelytra . . . . .	14.50 mm.	14.00 mm.
Greatest pronotal width . . . . .	7.00 mm.	6.00 mm.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED. One ♂ (holotype), 2 ♀ (paratypes), N. Nigeria, Bornu, Maiduguri, Mrs. Newman, (B.M. 1950-33).

OVUM. Yellowish brown; operculum whitish. Ovate, glabrous. 1.70 mm. (dissected).

Allied to *Neokhafka* gen. n. with which it agrees in general habitus, but it differs in having the eyes hardly at all prominent, the transverse sulcus on the vertex between and not behind the eyes, the anterior lobe of the pronotum relatively longer and without sulci, the pronotum as wide and not wider than long with the posterior lobe somewhat depressed medially, the scutellar spine somewhat elevated, the corium glabrous with the veins more defined and the median process of the pygophore much nearer to the apical margin.

### *Cerilocus* Stål

Stål, 1858, *Öfv. Svenska Vet-Ak. Förh.*: 443.

The genus *Cerilocus* as at present constituted is not a natural group, containing as it does five species which have been placed in it incorrectly. These species are: *conradti* Varela 1903, *Bol. Soc. esp. Hist. nat.* **3**: 105; *parvus* Distant 1903, *Ann. S. Afr. Mus.*, **131**: 47; *bicolor* Distant 1903, (*loc. cit.*): 46; *inermipes* Stål 1859; *loc. cit.* 187 and *lydenburgi* (Distant) (*loc. cit.*): 44-46.

Correctly placed in the genus are the species *ochraceipes* Villiers and *rugosus* Villiers 1944, *Bull. Mus. Paris 2è sér.* **16**: 123, 124, *histrion* Distant 1903, *Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist.* (vii) **10**: 188, *dohrni* Stål 1858 (*loc. cit.*), 443; *karschi* Breddin 1903, *S. B. Ges. Naturfr. Berlin*; 114, *cameronensis* Varela 1903 (*loc. cit.*) and *nero* Stål 1858 (*loc. cit.*): 443.

There are, however, a few minor morphological differences in respect of the species *histrion*, *karschi*, *cameronensis* and *nero* but they are not sufficiently marked to justify further splitting of the genus. I have not seen *ochraceipes*, *rugosus* and *karschi*.

I propose the following new genera *Neocerilocus* for *Cerilocus inermipes*, *Paracerilocus* for *C. conradti*, *Anacerilocus* for *C. parvus* and *Lydenburgia* for *C. lydenburgi*.

*Neocerilocus* gen. n.

SIZE. Large. Basal segment of antennae not extending to apex of head. Anteo-ocular longer than postocular; vertex wider than an eye; eyes shorter than height of head; anteo-ocular with interantennal elevation; vertex medially sulcate; ocelli small, widely separated. Rostrum thick; basal segment a little longer than segment 2. Pronotum wider than long; posterior lobe longer than anterior lobe, laterally sulcate; both lobes with a median longitudinal sulcus; transverse sulcus foveolate; prosternum produced posteriorly, the apex curved downwards; anterior margin produced. Scutellum wider than long; apex produced. Hemelytra extending beyond apex of abdomen. Harpagones exposed. Anterior and median femora strongly incrassate; anterior and median tibiae with a fossula spongiosa. Metasternum longitudinally carinate.

Type species: *Cerilocus inermipes* Stål.

*Neocerilocus inermipes* (Stål)

(Text-fig. 13)

COLOUR. Basal segment of antennae, head, rostrum, thorax (except posterior pronotal lobe), legs, black; postocular with an obscure yellowish spot laterally. Posterior pronotal lobe, corium, dark yellow; clavus (except basal half), internal basal area of membrane, pale yellow; rest of membrane dark infumate. Abdomen dorsally brown; ventrally black, except laterally yellow; connexivum yellow.

STRUCTURE. Inter-antennal elevation broadly bifurcate; median sulcus wider posteriorly, shallow; vertex with a narrow Y-shaped sulcus. Ocellar interspace about three times as wide as an ocellus, wider than space between an ocellus and an eye. Anterior lobe of pronotum with obscure irregular depressions; base strongly depressed medially; posterior lobe with small transverse foveoles in median depression; lobe very feebly depressed laterally and with very obscure foveoles within depression. Scutellar spine somewhat compressed laterally; fossula spongiosa on tibiae a little less than half as long as tibia.

	♂	♀
Total length . . . . .	24.00 mm.	24.00 mm.
Hemelytra . . . . .	15.00 mm.	16.00 mm.
Greatest pronotal width . . . . .	7.00 mm.	7.50 mm.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED. One ♂ (holotype), Gold Coast (no precise locality), Kirkaldy coll. (B.M. 1912-513); 1 ♀ (paratype), Cameroons (no precise locality), Escalera, (B.M. 1903-355).

Also recorded from the Ivory Coast, Spanish Guinea, Gabon, Belgian Congo.

OVUM. Yellowish brown; differentiated portion of chorion, operculum, whitish. Ovate, glabrous; operculum feebly convex, 2.00 mm. (dissected).

*Neocerilocus* differs from *Cerilocus* in having the basal antennal segment short and not extending to the apex of the head, the eyes shorter than the height of the head, the vertex wider than an eye, the ocelli relatively small and nearer to eyes than

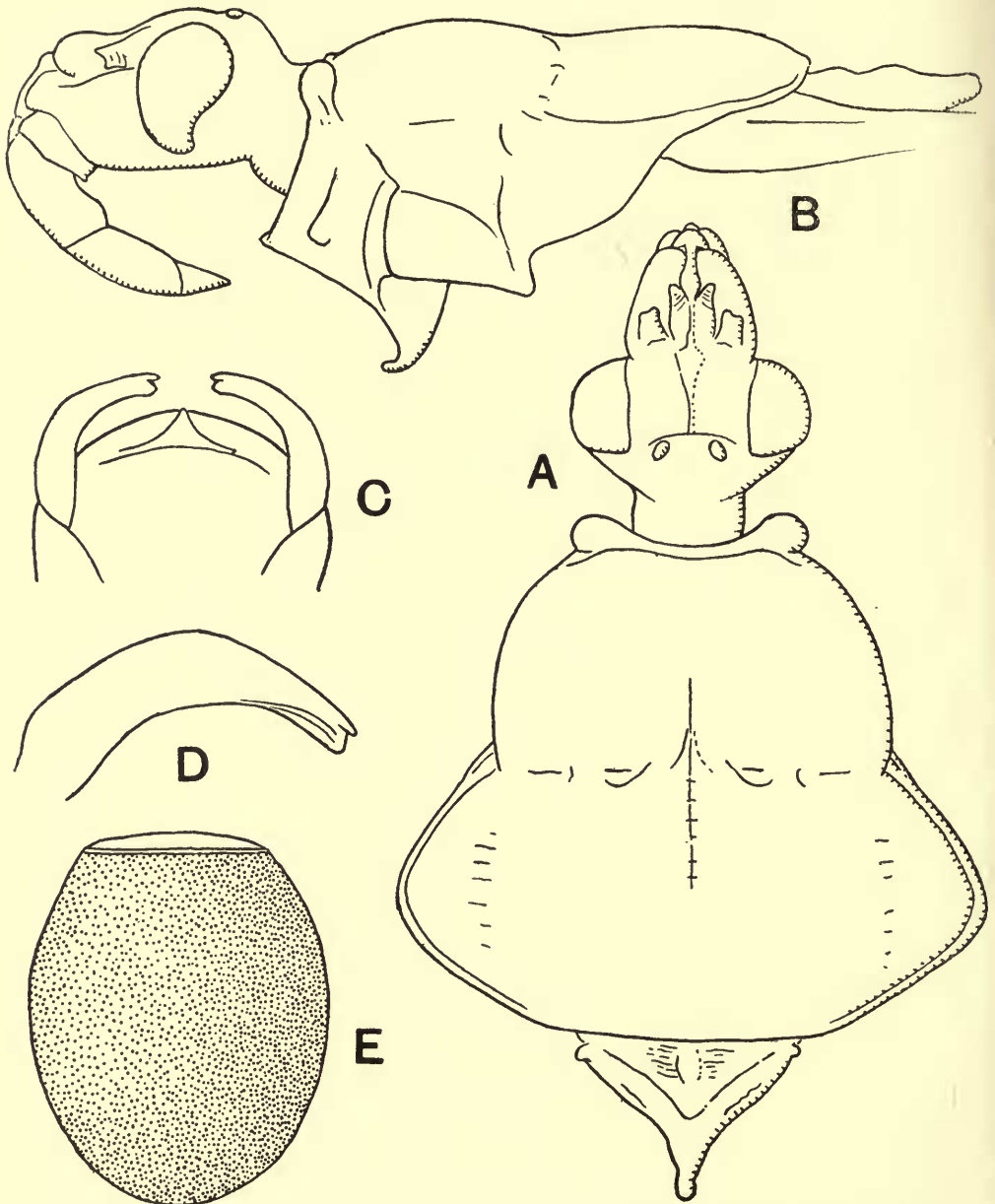


FIG. 13.—*Neocerilocus inermipes* (Stål), gen. n. A. Head, pronotum and scutellum (dorsal view); B. head, pronotum and scutellum (lateral view); C. pygophore, (dorsal view); D. harpago; E. ovum.



to each other, the scutellar spine somewhat compressed laterally, the anterior and median femora without spines on the lower surface, the metasternum with a median, longitudinal carina extending over the entire segment and the harpagones exposed.

*Paracerilocus* gen. n.

SIZE. Large. Basal segment of antennae short, extending beyond apex of head. Rostrum thick; basal segment not extending to anterior margin of eyes, sub-equal in length to segment 2. Antecular longer than postocular; eyes much shorter than height of head; vertex wider than an eye; ocelli relatively small, widely separated. Pronotum wider than long; posterior lobe sub-equal in length to anterior lobe. Prosternum produced backwards with apex curved downwards. Scutellum wider than long with a basal lateral spine and apex produced. Hemelytra extending beyond apex of abdomen. Harpagones exposed. Anterior and median tibiae moderately incrassate apically and with a fossula spongiosa; anterior and median femora with spines on lower surface. Metasternum without a median longitudinal carina.

Type species: *Cerilocus conradti* Varela.

*Paracerilocus conradti* (Varela)

(Text-fig. 14)

COLOUR. Basal segment of antennae, head, rostrum, anterior lobe of pronotum, scutellum, black; pleura, sterna, legs piceous; anterior and median femora with a little more than half basally yellowish; posterior femora narrowly suffused with yellow basally. Posterior lobe of pronotum, corium, yellow, the latter with a median, circular, somewhat suffused, piceous spot. Segments 2-4 of antennae, tarsi, testaceous. Abdomen light brown with suffusion ventro-laterally and pygophore black.

STRUCTURE. Inter-antennal elevation somewhat obscurely bifurcate; median sulcus on vertex narrow and with an oblique, shallow depression on each side anteriorly. Ocellar interspace about three times as wide as an ocellus; ocelli not very distinct. Anterior lobe of pronotum with a shallow, arcuate depression anteriorly; sub-lateral sulci on posterior lobe very feeble and with feeble, transverse foveoles. Basal lateral spines on scutellum short, rounded. Produced portion of prosternum rounded apically. Anterior femora with 3 short spines on inner lower margin and 2 on outer lower margin; median femora with 2 short spines on inner lower margin and 3 on outer lower margin. Fossula spongiosa on tibiae about one-third as long as tibia. Harpagones very slightly exposed.

	♂	♀
Total length . . . . .	22.50 mm.	23.50 mm.
Hemelytra . . . . .	17.00 mm.	18.00 mm.
Greatest pronotal width , . . . .	5.80 mm.	6.00 mm.

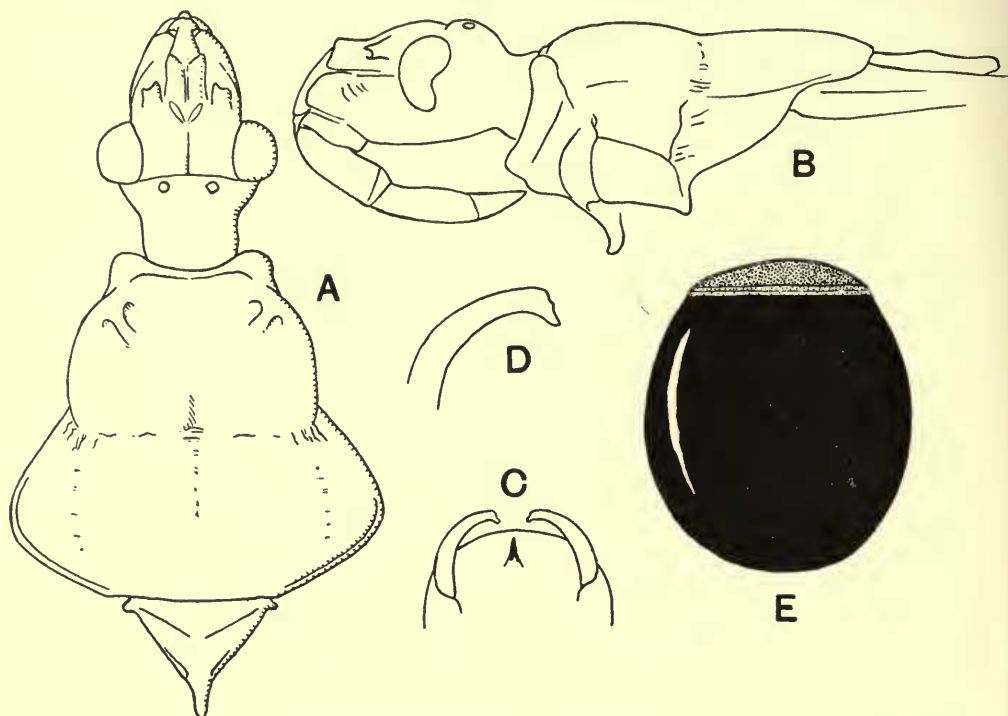


FIG. 14.—*Paracerilocus conradti* (Varela), gen. n. A. Head, pronotum and scutellum (dorsal view); B. head, pronotum and scutellum (lateral view); C. pygophore (dorsal view); D. harpago; E. ovum.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED. One ♂ (holotype), 2 ♀ (paratypes), Cameroons (no precise locality), Escalera (B.M. 1903-355). Also recorded from Fernando Poo.

OVUM. Chorion black; operculum greyish; differentiated portion of chorion whitish. Glabrous; sub-spherical; differentiated portion of chorion narrow 2.30 mm. (dissected).

*Paracerilocus* differs from *Cerilocus* in having the eyes much shorter than the head, the vertex wider than an eye, the ocelli relatively small, nearer to eyes than to each other, the pronotum a little wider than long with the anterior lobe sub-equal in length to posterior lobe, the scutellum wider than long, the harpagones slightly exposed and the metasternum without a longitudinal carina.

#### *Anacerilocus* gen. n.

SIZE. Moderate. Basal segment of antennae short, sub-equal in length to anteocular; segment 2 much longer than basal segment. Head shorter than pronotum; anteocular sub-equal in length to postocular, the latter with a distinct neck; vertex narrower than an eye; ocelli large, elevated; eyes longer than height of head and narrowly separated at their lower margins; anteocular with a bifurcate inter-antennal elevation. Rostrum relatively slender; basal segment extending to anterior

margin of eyes, sub-equal in length to segment 2; segment 3 more than half as long as segment 2. Pronotum wider than long; anterior lobe shorter than posterior lobe with arcuate sulci and a median longitudinal sulcus; posterior lobe medially and laterally sulcate. Scutellum longer than wide with a basal lateral spine and apex produced; disc excavate. Hemelytra extending to apex of abdomen. Anterior and median femora moderately incrassate; anterior and median tibiae with a fossula spongiosa. Prosternum with a conical projection laterally; metasternum with a median longitudinal carina.

Type species: *Cerilocus parvus* Distant.

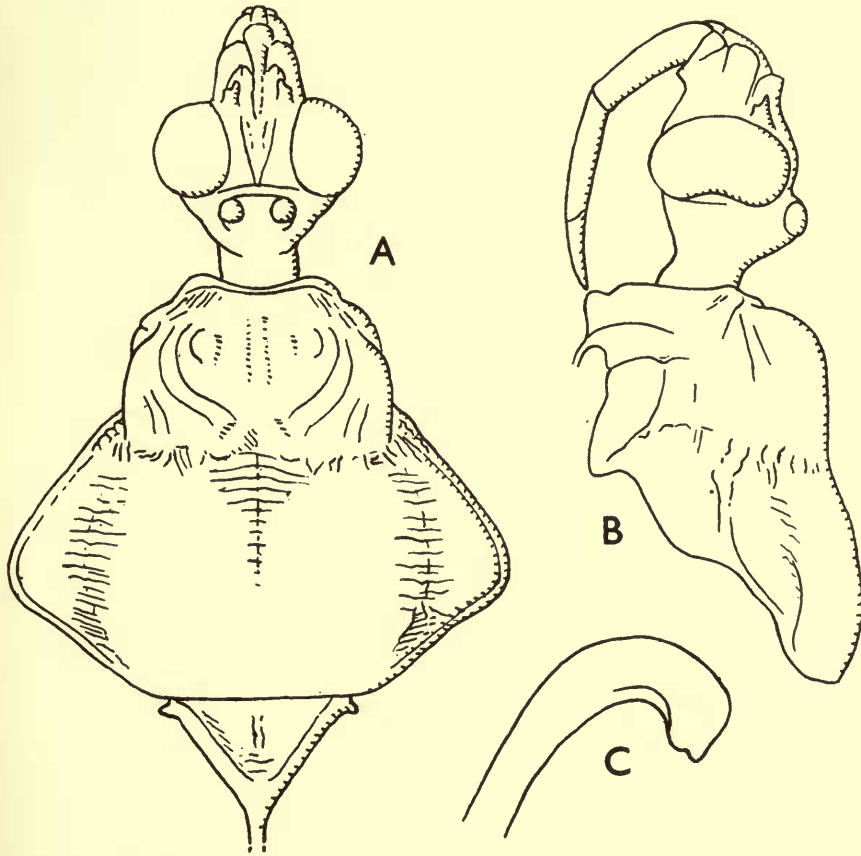


FIG. 15.—*Anacerilocus parvus* (Distant), gen. n. A. Head, pronotum and scutellum (dorsal view); B. head and pronotum (lateral view); C. harpago.

*Anacerilocus parvus* (Distant)

(Text-fig. 15)

COLOUR. Brown. Rostrum and tarsi testaceous. Corium with a large sub-circular yellow spot extending into base of internal membranal cell; membrane dark infumate.

STRUCTURE. Segment 2 of antennae a little more than four times as long as basal segment. Interantennal elevation widely bifurcate. Vertex obscurely rugose; space between lower margins of eyes a little wider than base of 2nd rostral segment. Ocellar interspace somewhat narrower than an ocellus and a little wider than space between an ocellus and an eye. Posterior lobe of pronotum anteriorly transversely rugose. Lateral margin of abdomen thickened.

Total length	. . . . .	18.00 mm.
Hemelytra	. . . . .	11.00 mm.
Greatest pronotal width	. . . . .	4.60 mm.

SPECIMEN EXAMINED. One ♂ (holotype), S. Africa, Transvaal, Lydenburg (Distant coll. B.M. 1911-383). *Anacerilocus* differs from *Cerilocus* in having the eyes longer than the height of the head and with their lower margins narrowly separated, the vertex feebly sulcate, the rostrum relatively slender with the basal segment extending to the anterior margin of the eyes and segment 3 more than half as long as segment 2, the connexivum very narrow, the lateral margins of the abdomen ventrally thickened, the harpagones exposed, the prosternum not produced posteriorly and with a conical elevation laterally, the anterior femora without spines on lower surface and the metasternum with a median carina.

#### *Lydenburgia* gen. n.

SIZE. Moderate. Setose. Basal segment of antennae shorter than anteocular but extending beyond apex of head, half as long as segment 2. Head shorter than pronotum; anteocular sub-equal in length to postocular with interantennal elevation; vertex medially longitudinally sulcate, wider than an eye; ocelli elevated, narrowly separated, nearer to each other than to eyes. Basal segment of rostrum extending to anterior margin of eyes shorter than segment 2. Anterior lobe of pronotum shorter than posterior lobe and with oblique and arcuate sulci; posterior margin of posterior lobe thickened. Lateral margins of abdomen parallel. Anterior and median femora moderately incrassate; anterior and median tibiae with a fossula spongiosa.

Type species: *Cerilocus lydenburgi* Distant.

#### *Lydenburgia lydenburgi* (Distant)

(Text-fig. 16)

COLOUR. Antennae, head and rostrum black; interantennal elevation, jugs and part of genae light red; basal segment of rostrum with a feeble reddish suffusion on outer surface. Pronotum light red; collar, except laterally, anterior lobe of pronotum anteriorly and posteriorly, posterior lobe with a wide transverse stripe anteriorly, pleura with a large spot, black. Apex of scutellum light red. Corium black with a large red spot apically; membrane dark infumate with a faint coppery lustre. Abdomen dorsally, a spot at apex of each connexival segment black; rest

of connexivum, abdomen ventrally light red, the latter with transverse, intersegmental stripes and segment 2, except laterally, black. Tarsi piceous; anterior tibiae testaceous with brown suffusion on outer surface and apically; anterior femora light red, broadly apically and narrowly basally black; posterior femora and tibiae, coxae and trochanters black.

STRUCTURE. Antennae, head including rostrum, body and legs with abundant moderately long setae; tibiae with abundant short setae also on inner surface. Median sulcus on vertex deep and with lateral margins somewhat rugulose anteriorly;

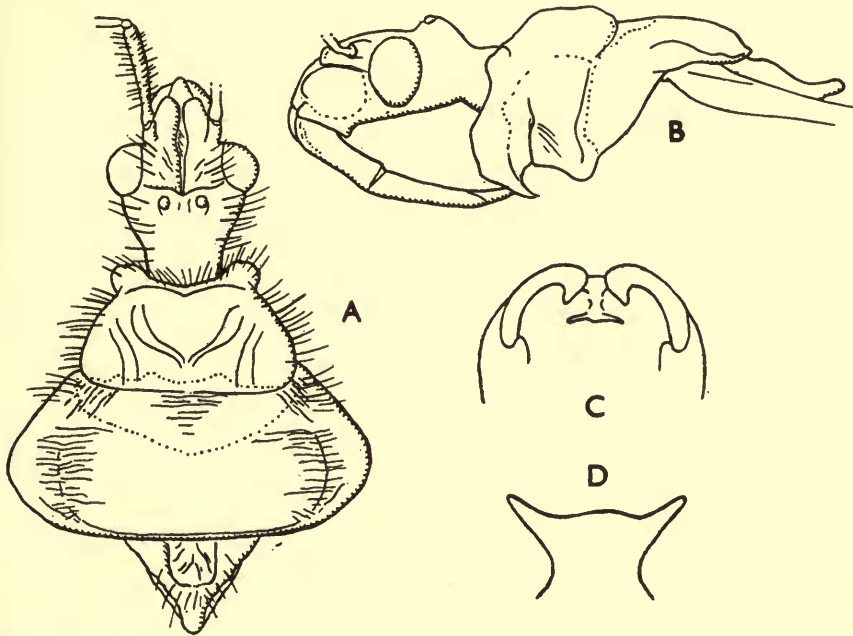


FIG. 16.—*Lydenburgia lydenburgi* (Distant), gen. n. A. Head, pronotum and scutellum (dorsal view); B. head, pronotum and scutellum (lateral view); C. pygophore (dorsal view); D. sub-apical process of pygophore.

ocellar interspace about twice as wide as an ocellus. Sulci on anterior pronotal lobe shallow; sulcus on posterior lobe very narrow and within a narrow, shallow transversely striate depression; lobe laterally striate. Disc of scutellum deeply excavate with transverse and oblique carinae within excavation; apical spine rounded and somewhat elevated. Abdomen ventro-laterally transversely striate. Fossula spongiosa on tibiae about one-third as long as tibia.

Total length	. . . . .	16.00 mm.
Hemelytra	. . . . .	10.00 mm.
Greatest pronotal width	. . . . .	4.50 mm.

SPECIMEN EXAMINED. One ♂ (holotype), S. Africa, Transvaal, Lydenburg Dist, (Distant coll, B.M. 1911-383).



SPECIMEN EXAMINED. One ♀ (holotype), Brit. E. Africa, Ukamba, Tiwa R., 22-27 Jan. 1912, S. W. J. Scholefield (B.M. 1912-401).

Very closely allied to *Neokhavra* gen. n. It differs mainly in the shape of the interantennal elevation, the sculpture of the vertex and of the pronotum on which the foveoles are very feeble and in having the venation of the corium prominent. In *Neokhavra* the interantennal elevation is not widely bifurcate and separate and the venation of the corium is indistinct.

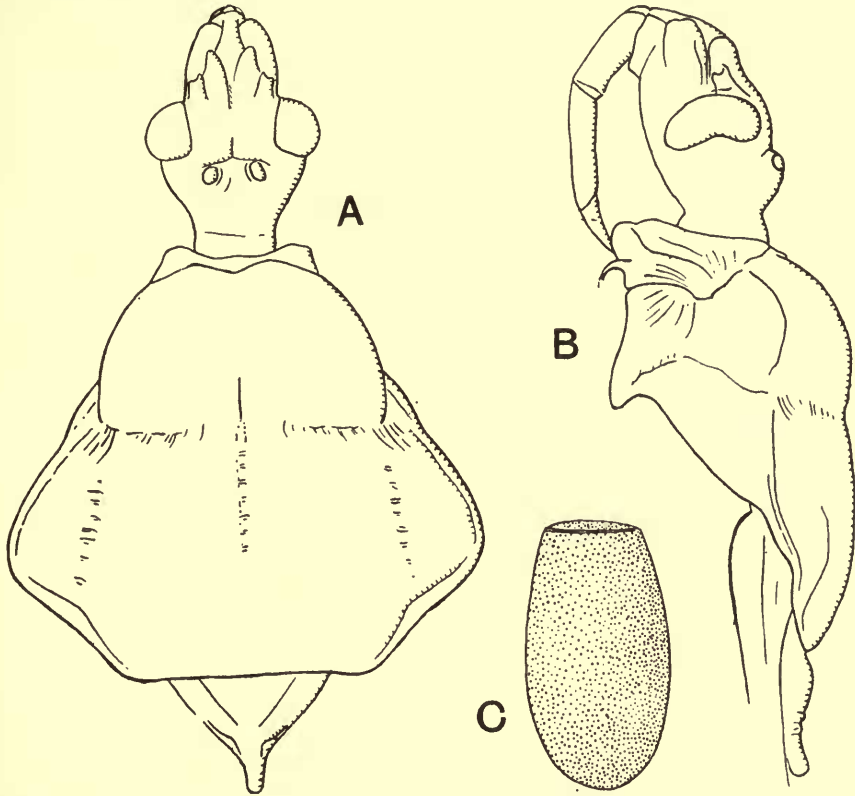


FIG. 17.—*Ukambocoris tiwae* gen. n., sp. n. A. Head, pronotum and scutellum (dorsal view); B. head, pronotum and scutellum (lateral view); C. ovum.

#### Sub-family PIRATINAE

#### *Fusius rubricosus* (Stål)

*Fusius rubricosus* Stål, 1855, *Öfv. Svenska Vet-Ak. Förh.*: 38 (*Pirates*); 1862, *Stett. ent. Zeit.* 22: 458; 1865, *Hem. Afr.* 3: 115, (*Fusius*); 1874, *Enum. Hem.* 4: 57, (*Pirates* sub-gen.)—Walker, 1873, *Cat. Hem. Brit. Mus.* 7: 109, III (*Pirates*)—Jeannel, 1919, *Voy. All. Jeann. Afr. or. Hém.* 3: 243.—Schouteden, 1931, *Ann. Mus. Congo belg. Zool.* (3), Sect. II, 1: 145; 1944, *Explor. Parc. nat. Albert*, 45: 21.—Villiers 1948, *Faune Empire franç. IX, Hém. Réduw*: 237.—Miller, 1953, *Trans. Zool. Soc. Lond.* 27: 589.—*basicollis* Signoret, 1858, in Thomson *Arch. ent.* II: 310 (*Pirates*).

A preliminary examination of a series of specimens labelled *Fusius rubricosus* in the British Museum suggested that more than one species were involved. A more detailed study of the male genitalia confirmed that this was the case and, in addition to true *rubricosus* there were seven other species. These I describe here as new.

Although there is a close mutual resemblance in respect of the general habitus and colour pattern, the species can be separated into two distinct groups, namely, those in which the anterior pronotal lobe is unicolorous and those in which it is bicolorous. There is some variation in the colour of the hemelytral membrane in *rubricosus*.

The shape of the apical process of the pygophore is of great assistance in the separation of the species. In those species which I consider to be *rubricosus* there is some variation in the shape of this part, but not sufficient to justify splitting the species further.

The difference in shape of the apical process of the pygophore in *rubricosus* and in the other species is very marked.

A modification of the 6th ventral abdominal segment and an asymmetrical tubercle on the 5th ventral segment is to be seen in certain species. The former modification consists of the sub-apical margin of the segment being highly sclerotized and serrate. This may possibly form the strigil for stridulatory purposes.

*Fusius rubricosus* is stated in literature to be distributed over the whole of the Ethiopian Region. However, now that it is demonstrated here that there is more than one species in the genus, the true *rubricosus* would appear to be confined to eastern and southern Africa.

The following key and the figures of the apical process of the pygophore will facilitate the separation of the species of *Fusius*.

#### Key to species of *Fusius*

1. Anterior lobe of pronotum very obscurely punctate, unicolorous; segmentation of the abdomen ventrally normal . . . . . 2
- Anterior lobe of pronotum distinctly punctate, not unicolorous; segmentation of the abdomen ventrally with modifications . . . . . 3
2. Legs, abdomen ventrally, except narrowly ventro-laterally black . . . . . *distinctus* sp. n.
- Legs, abdomen ventrally, except broadly ventro-laterally, piceous . . . . . *sylvestris* sp. n.
3. Segment 6 of abdomen ventrally with part of the sub-apical margin strongly sclerotized, irregular; segment 5 without an asymmetrical tubercle . . . . . 4
- Segment 6 of abdomen ventrally normal; segment 5 asymmetrically laterally tuberculate . . . . . 6
4. Anterior lobe of pronotum anteriorly and punctate areas reddish . . . . . 5
- Anterior lobe of pronotum hardly at all reddish . . . . . *hargreavesi* sp. n.
5. Anterior margin of collar strongly concave . . . . . *rubricosus* Stål
- Anterior margin of collar feebly concave . . . . . *ugandensis* sp. n.
6. Anterior lobe of pronotum black, broadly light red anteriorly and with a deep, moderately wide median sulcus basally . . . . . *gowdeyi* sp. n.
- Anterior lobe of pronotum coppery green, obscurely reddish anteriorly and with a very narrow median sulcus basally . . . . . 7
7. Posterior margin of anterior pronotal lobe distinctly angulate medially . . . . . *liberiensis* sp. n.
- Posterior margin of anterior pronotal lobe almost straight . . . . . *dilutus* sp. n.



*Fusius rubricosus* (Stål)

(Text-fig. 18)

SPECIMENS EXAMINED. One ♂ (holotype), Caffraria, 1 ♂, Caia, Zambesia, 22.xi.1910, H. Swale, (B.M. 1913-417); 1 ♂, Tanganyika, W. shore Lake Manyara,

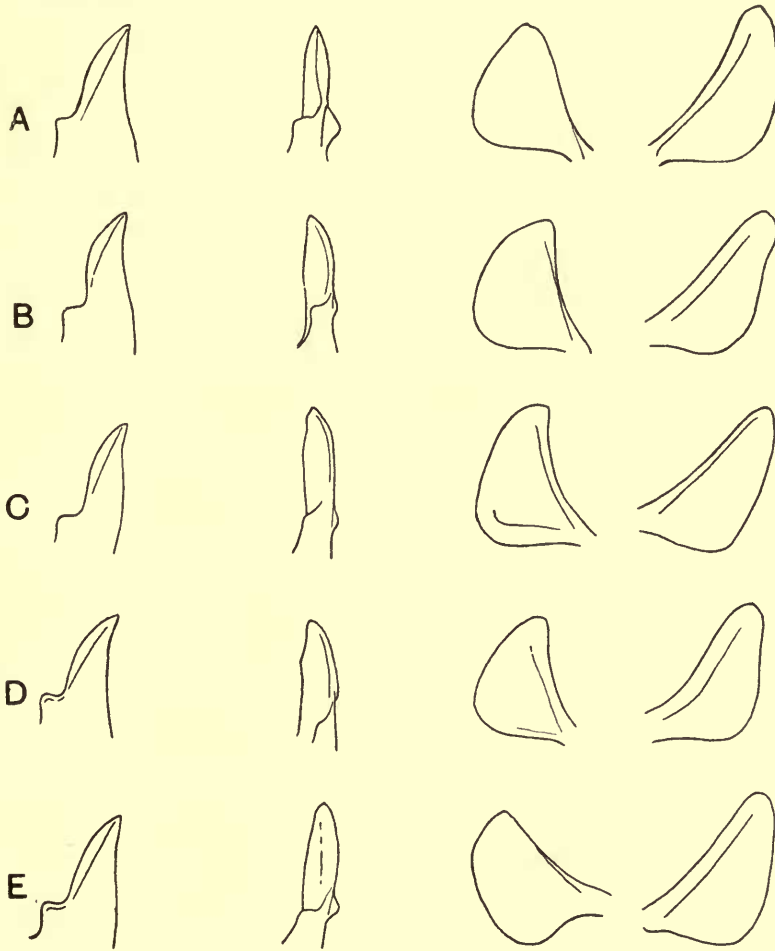


FIG. 18.—*Fusius rubricosus* (Stål). Apical process of pygophore (terminal and lateral views), and harpagones; A. holotype; Caffraria; B. Barberton, Cape, S. Africa; C. N. Rhodesia; D. Zambesia; E. Tanganyika.

Feb.-May 1935, B. Cooper (B.M. 1935-418); 1 ♂, N. Rhodesia, Congo Border, Kiposki, 26.i.1928, H. Silvester Evans (B.M. 1932-154); 2 ♂, S. Africa, Barberton, P. Rendall (B.M., Distant coll. 1911-383); 1 ♀, S. Africa, Pondoland, Port St. John, R. E. Turner, (B.M. 1923-307); 1 ♀, S. Rhodesia, Odzi dist. 2.ii.1948, N. C. E. Miller.

*Fusius distinctus* sp. n.

(Text-fig. 19 F)

SPECIMENS EXAMINED. One ♂ (holotype), E. Belgian Congo (no precise locality), 1.x.1946, T. H. E. Jackson (B.M. 1946-354); 1 ♂, 1 ♀ (paratypes), French Cameroons, D'Ja Posten, lat. 3.15 N., long. 13.30 E., 15.4-1.4.xi.1936, F. G. Merfield (B.M. 1936-654).

*Fusius hargreavesi* sp. n.

(Text-fig. 19 C)

SPECIMENS EXAMINED. One ♂ (holotype), Sierra Leone, Njala, 1.viii.1926, E. Hargreaves (B.M. 1948-548).

*Fusius ugandensis* sp. n.

(Text-fig. 19 D)

SPECIMEN EXAMINED. One ♂ (holotype), Uganda, Kampala, 1-10.i.1938. C. C. Gowdey (B.M. 1918-65).

*Fusius gowdeyi* sp. n.

(Text-fig. 19 H)

SPECIMENS EXAMINED. One ♂ (holotype), Uganda, Luzinga, 17.v.1916, C. C. Gowdey (B.M. 1916-209); one ♀ (paratype), S. of Lake George, 3,300-3,400 ft., 17-19 Oct. 1911, S. A. Neave (B.M. 1912-193).

*Fusius liberiensis* sp. n.

(Text-fig. 19 G)

SPECIMEN EXAMINED. One ♂ (holotype), Liberia, Sinoe, 1905, P. H. Neuman, (B.M. 1905-159).

*Fusius dilutus* sp. n.

(Text-fig. 19 A &amp; B)

SPECIMENS EXAMINED. One ♂ (holotype), 2 ♂ (paratypes), Calabar (B.M. Distant coll. 1911-383); 1 ♂ (paratype), Cameroons, Escalera (B.M. 1903-355); 1 ♂ (paratype), Gabon, Libreville, 1936, coll. J. Primot.

*Fusius sylvestris* sp. n.

(Text-fig. 19 E)

SPECIMEN EXAMINED. One ♂ (holotype), Uganda, Mpanga Forest Toro, 800 ft. 13-23 Nov. 1911, S. A. Neave (B.M. 1912-193).

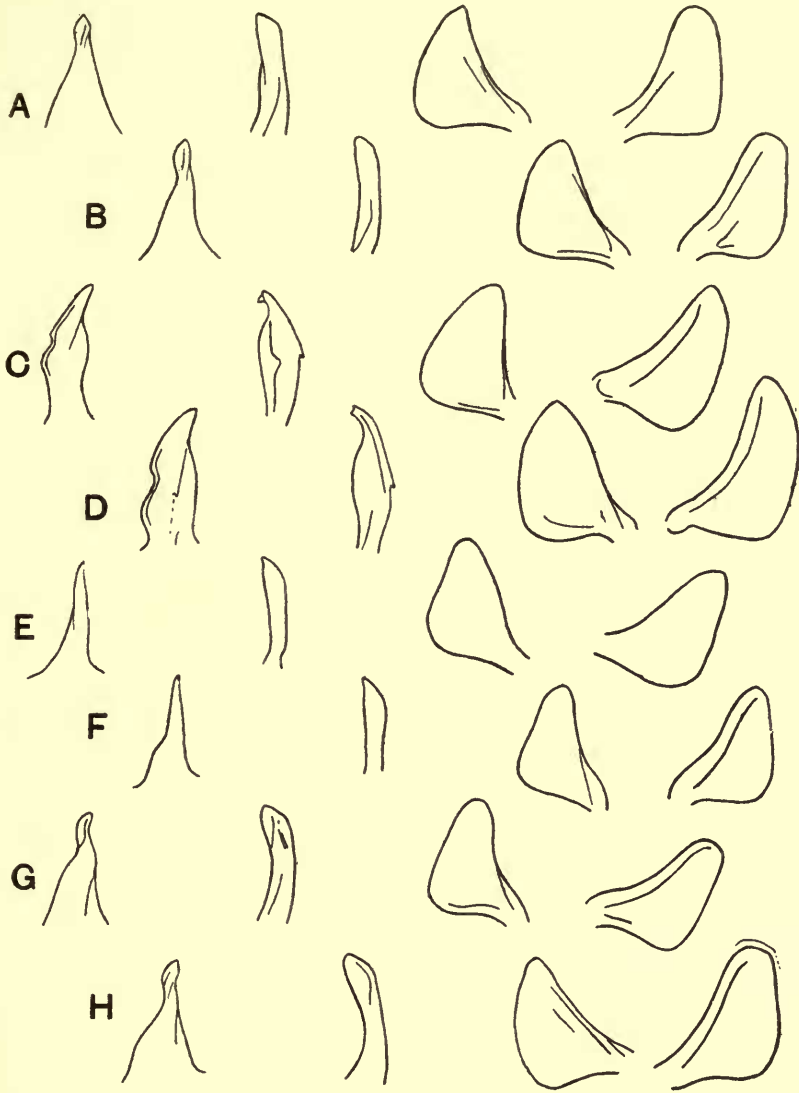


FIG. 19.—Apical process of pygophore (terminal and lateral views) and harpagones. A. *Fusius dilutus* sp. n. (Gaboon); B. *Fusius dilutus* sp. n. (Calabar); C. *Fusius hargreavesi* sp. n.; D. *F. ugandensis* sp. n.; E. *F. sylvestris* sp. n.; F. *F. distinctus* sp. n.; G. *F. liberiensis* sp. n.; H. *F. gowdeyi* sp. n.

## Sub-family ECTRICHODIINAE

*Nebriscoides* gen. n.

SIZE Small. Antennae with 6 segments; segment 1 longer than antecular. Antennophores nearer to eyes than to apex of head. Eyes hardly at all prominent, shorter than height of head; transverse sulcus on vertex situated behind eyes; ocelli somewhat elevated, moderately narrowly separated. Head a little shorter than pronotum; postocular globose with a distinct neck. Basal segment of rostrum shorter than antecular and segment 2. Anterior lobe of pronotum transverse, shorter than posterior lobe, both lobes medially longitudinally sulcate; transverse sulcus obscurely carinulate; lateral sulci on posterior lobe transversely foveolate. Scutellum transverse with 3 apical spines; disc excavate. Mesosternum with 3 longitudinal transversely sulcate depressions. Hemelytra extending almost to apex of abdomen; base of external cell of membrane narrower basally than internal cell; veins of corium distinct. Abdomen ventrally intersegmentally with transverse carinulae; segments 2-6 midventrally longitudinally sulcate; external apical angle of connexival segment 2 produced. Legs moderately slender; femora unarmed; anterior and median tibiae with a fossula spongiosa.

Type species: *Nebriscoides nitens* sp. n.

*Nebriscoides nitens* sp. n.

(Text-fig. 20)

COLOUR. Segments 1-3 of antennae piceous; remaining segments pale stramineous. Head, anterior lobe of pronotum, abdomen, propleura, except epimeron, legs, except tarsi, light red; posterior lobe of pronotum, propleural epimeron, scutellum, meso- and metapleura, sterna, piceous. Corium and membrane fuscous; apical half of corium light red. Tarsi testaceous.

STRUCTURE. Antennae moderately abundantly setose. Head and pronotum glabrous; vertex very obscurely transversely striate. Ocellar interspace half as wide as space between an ocellus and an eye. Apical margin of scutellum straight; median spine very short, conical. Sulcus on 6th abdominal segment deep with the sides thickened. Fossula spongiosa on tibiae extremely short. Base of external cell of membrane about half as wide as base of internal cell.

Total length	. . . . .	7.50 mm.
Hemelytra	. . . . .	5.00 mm.
Greatest pronotal width	. . . . .	2.20 mm.

SPECIMEN EXAMINED. One ♂ (holotype), Australia, N. Queensland, Binna Burra, Lamington Plateau, 23.ii.1942, J. W. Littler.

This new genus has more or less the habitus of *Ectrychotes* Burmeister (*pro-parte*), 1835, Handb. II, 237.

It differs from it chiefly in having the basal rostral segment shorter than the

anteocular, the postocular distinctly globose, the vertex obscurely striate, the median sulcus on the pronotum hardly at all foveolate, the scutellum transverse with the lateral spines widely separated, the abdomen midventrally sulcate, the femora without a projection on the lower surface and the fossula spongiosa very short.

In the shape of the head, the feebly prominent eyes and ocelli, relative length of the basal antennal segment and head and shape of the pronotum it agrees with *Nebriscus* Bergroth, 1895, *Proc. Roy. Soc. Victoria*, vii, 300.

It differs from *Nebriscus*, among other things, by having 3 scutellar spines, the base of the external cell of the membrane shorter, not equal in width to base of the internal cell and in having the fossula spongiosa very short.

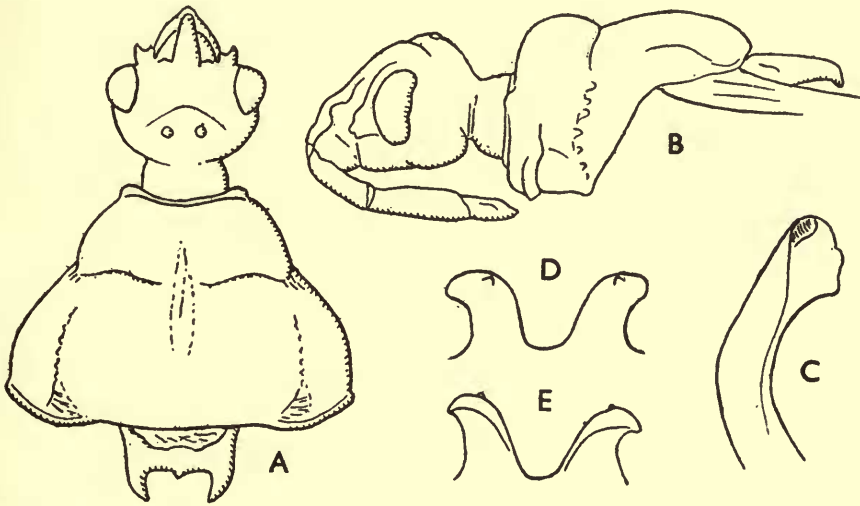


FIG. 20.—*Nebriscoides nitens* gen. n., sp. n. A. Head, pronotum and scutellum (dorsal view); B. head, pronotum and scutellum (lateral view); C. harpago; D. apical process of pygophore (posterior view); E. apical process of pygophore (anterior view).

### *Caloundranus* gen. n.

SIZE. Small. Antennae setose, damaged. Basal segment sub-equal in length to head; segment 2 longer than basal segment. Head shorter than pronotum; vertex wider than an eye; ocelli large elevated, narrowly separated; postocular globose, transverse with a distinct neck; eyes prominent, shorter than height of head; gula laterally basally with setigerous tubercles. Basal segment of rostrum longer than anteocular, shorter than segment 2. Pronotum wider than long; both lobes transverse, medially longitudinally sulcate, the sulci concurrent; transverse sulcus carinulate; posterior lobe very deeply depressed at humeral angles. Scutellum transverse with 2 widely separated apical spines and with the disc excavate. Hemelytra extending to apex of abdomen; base of external cell of membrane very narrow. Abdomen ventrally intersegmentally longitudinally sulcate. Mesosternum with three longitudinal transversely carinulate depressions. Anterior

and median femora moderately incrassate; anterior and median tibiae with a fossula spongiosa.

Type species: *Caloundranus formosus* sp. n.

*Caloundranus formosus* sp. n.

(Text-fig. 21)

COLOUR. Antennae, head, meso- and metapleura, sterna, legs, except tarsi, piceous. Pronotum, scutellum, propleura, prosternum, abdomen, light red. Segments 5 and 6 of abdomen ventro-laterally, segment 7 almost entirely, segment 9 piceous; connexivum of segments 6 and 7 dorsally with a piceous spot. Corium and membrane fuscous, the former with apex red.

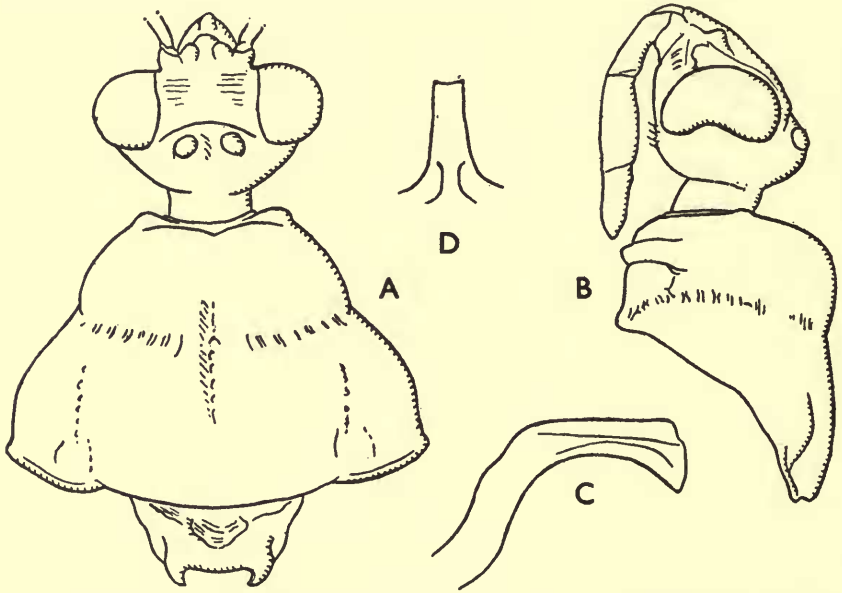


FIG. 21.—*Caloundranus formosus* gen. n., sp. n. A. Head, pronotum and scutellum, (dorsal view); B. head and pronotum (lateral view); c. harpago; D. apical process of pygophore.

STRUCTURE. Vertex about twice as wide as an eye, glabrous with obscure, transverse striae anteriorly. Ocellar interspace a little wider than an ocellus and sub-equal in width to space between an ocellus and an eye; tubercles on gula very short, rounded. Anterior lobe of pronotum deeply transversely sulcate behind collar; posterior lobe obscurely transversely striate laterally. Scutellar spines very short, curved inwards, acute. Veins of corium prominent; base of external cell of membrane about one-fourth as wide as base of internal cell. Fossula spongiosa on tibiae a little longer than basal tarsal segment.

Total length	. . . . .	9.00 mm.
Hemelytra	. . . . .	5.50 mm.
Greatest pronotal width	. . . . .	2.50 mm.



SPECIMEN EXAMINED. One ♂ (holotype), Australia, Brisbane, F. Kiesecker. The affinity of this new genus is doubtful, but possibly it should be placed near *Santosia* Stål, 1858, *Öfv. Svenska Vet-Ak. Förh.* : 442.

Sub-family HARPACTORINAE

*Magneticocoris* gen. n.

SIZE. Moderately large. Elongate. Basal segment of antennae as long as head, pronotum and scutellum together ; segment 2 one-third as long as 1 ; segments 3

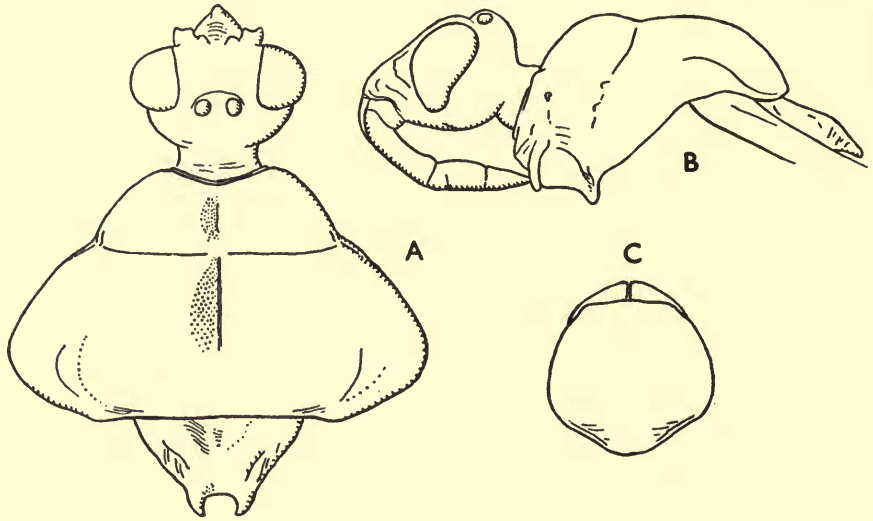


FIG. 22.—*Brisbanocoris fuscipennis* gen. n., sp. n. A. Head, pronotum and scutellum, (dorsal view) ; B. head, pronotum and scutellum (lateral view) ; C. pygophore (terminal view).

and 4 together longer than 1. Head sub-equal in length to pronotum ; antennophores nearer to apex of head than to eyes and with an elevation basally ; vertex wider than an eye ; ocelli prominent, widely separated ; postocular longer than anteocular, gradually narrowed to base and constricted sub-basally. Rostrum moderately thick ; basal segment longer than anteocular and sub-equal in length to segment 2. Pronotum wider than long ; lateral angles of collar produced ; anterior lobe with a median longitudinal sulcus ; posterior lobe with a median, trapezoidal depression with a feeble carina laterally. Scutellum as wide as long ; disc depressed ; apex declivous. Hemelytra extending beyond apex of abdomen ; external cell of membrane narrower at base than internal cell. Connexival segments 5-7 amplified. Legs slender ; femora constricted apically.

Type species : *Magneticocoris funebris* sp. n.



*Magneticocoris funebris* sp. n.

(Text-fig. 23)

COLOUR. Segments 1 and 2 of antennae black; segments 3 and 4 reddish yellow. Head, body and legs black; postocular with an elongate, narrow yellow spot between ocelli. Connexivum light red with a suffused piceous spot at base of segments. Propleural epimeron, acetabula piceous. Corium fuscous; membrane infumate with a metallic green lustre.

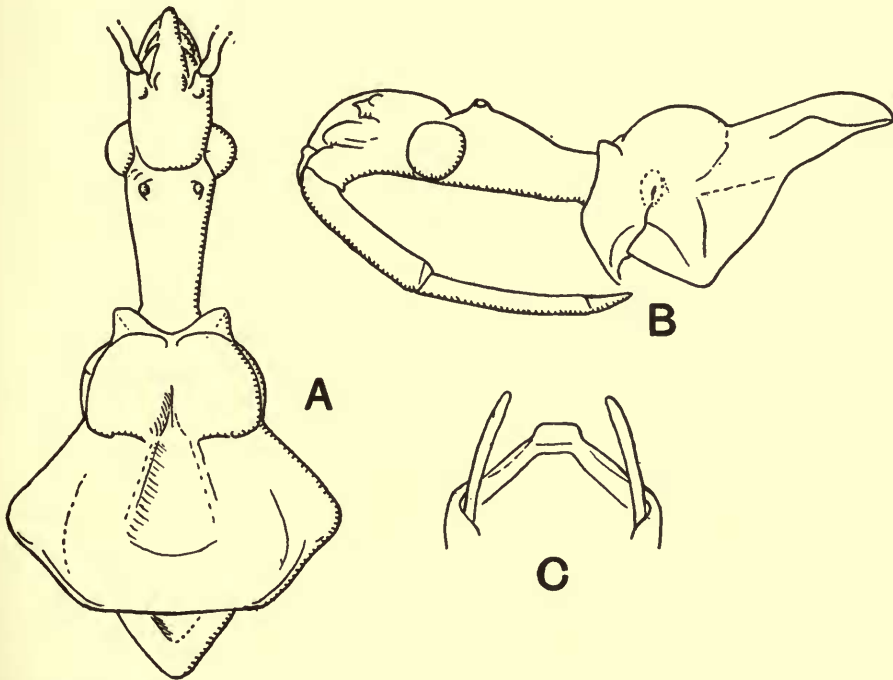


FIG. 23.—*Magneticocoris funebris* gen. n., sp. n. A. Head, pronotum and scutellum (dorsal view); B. head and pronotum (lateral view); C. pygophore (dorsal view).

STRUCTURE. Head and pronotum glabrous. Ocelli small; interspace equal in width to space between an ocellus and an eye; elevations at base of antennophores very low, rounded. Discal cell of corium longer than wide; hemelytra extending very little beyond apex of abdomen.

Total length	. . . . .	19.00 mm.
Hemelytra	. . . . .	12.00 mm.
Greatest pronotal width	. . . . .	4.50 mm.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED. One ♂ (holotype), 1 ♂ (paratype), Australia, N. Queensland, Magnetic Island, 2.iv.1934 (no collector's name).

Closely allied to *Poecilobdallus* Stål 1868, *Hem. Fabr.* 1: III, from which it differs in having a relatively narrower vertex, larger eyes, relatively longer basal antennal segment, more elevated but less widely separated ocelli, the base of the vertex (in profile) rounded, not angulate, the posterior pronotal lobe strongly depressed medially and the base of the external cell of the membrane one-third, not half as wide as base of the internal cell.

*Gminatellus* gen. n.

SIZE. Small. Glabrous. Basal segment of antennae sub-equal to head and pronotum together. Head a little longer than pronotum; antennophores with an elevation basally; eyes prominent; vertex wider than an eye; ocelli small, moderately elevated. Basal segment of rostrum longer than antecular, sub-equal in length to remaining segments together. Pronotum wider than long (excluding humeral spines); lateral angles of collar produced; anterior lobe medially longitudinally sulcate for the greater part of its length, the sulcus not reaching the transverse sulcus; subdorsally, sub-basally with 2 spines; posterior lobe medially depressed anteriorly and with a carina on each side of depression; humeral angles and disc with spines; posterior and postero-lateral margins dorso-ventrally compressed. Scutellum triangular, wider than long with disc depressed and declivous apically; apex with a spine. Hemelytra extending beyond apex of abdomen; discal cell of corium longer than wide; external cell of membrane narrower basally than internal cell. Abdomen laterally amplified. Legs slender; femora somewhat constricted apically.

Type species: *Gminatellus debilis* sp. n.

*Gminatellus debilis* sp. n.

(Text-fig. 24)

COLOUR. Testaceous with faint reddish suffusion. Hemelytra hyaline, very pale.

STRUCTURE. Elevations on antennophores sub-conical. Ocellar interspace a little wider than space between an ocellus and an eye. Vertex a little less than twice as wide as an eye. Scutellar spine rounded apically, horizontal. Base of external cell of membrane a little more than half as wide as base of internal cell.

Total length . . . . .	9.00 mm.
Hemelytra . . . . .	7.00 mm.
Greatest pronotal width (excluding spines). . . . .	2.50 mm.

SPECIMEN EXAMINED. One ♂ (holotype), Australia, Queensland, (no precise locality), F. P. Dodd (B.M. 1904-284).

Allied to *Gminatus* Stål 1859, *Öfv. Svenska Vet-Ak. Förh.*: 364, from which it differs in having relatively longer eyes, the median sulcus on the anterior pronotal lobe narrow and not concurrent with depression on posterior lobe, slender pronotal spines and

very slender legs, the scutellar spine horizontal and not somewhat recurved, the apex of the scutellar disc more strongly declivous and the apical segment of the anterior tarsi sub-equal to, and not longer than segments 2 and 3 together.

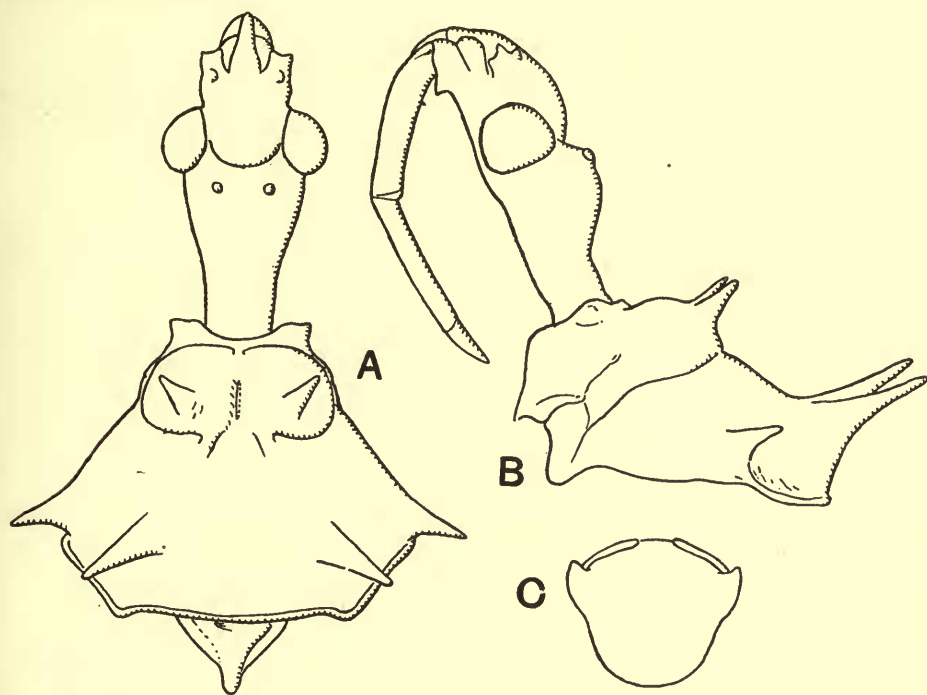


FIG. 24.—*Gminatellus debilis* gen. n., sp. n. A. Head, pronotum and scutellum (dorsal view); B. head and pronotum, (lateral view); C. pygophore (terminal view).

#### *Dorrigocoris* gen. n.

SIZE. Small. Basal segment of antennae a little shorter than head and pronotum together; segment 2 about one-third as long as 1. Head sub-equal in length to pronotum; antennophores situated about equidistant between eyes and apex of head and with a spine basally; eyes moderately prominent, shorter than height of head; vertex wider than an eye and with an obscure elevation basally laterally; ocelli elevated, widely separated; anteocular sub-equal in length to postocular; base of tylus elevated; basal segment of rostrum sub-equal in length to segment 2. Pronotum a little wider than long; lateral angles of collar prominent; anterior lobe medially sulcate and with a sub-dorsal sub-basal spine and 2 tubercles anteriorly; median sulcus concurrent with depression on posterior lobe; humeral angles produced and tubercles present sub-basally. Scutellum longer than wide, with an apical spine; disc depressed and declivous apically. Hemelytra extending beyond apex of abdomen; base of external cell of membrane narrower than base

of internal cell; discal cell longer than wide. Anterior and median femora moderately incrassate; apex of all femora somewhat constricted.

Type species: *Dorrigocoris nigrispinis* sp. n.

*Dorrigocoris nigrispinis* sp. n.

(Text-fig. 25)

COLOUR. Segments I and 2 of antennae black; remaining segments ferruginous. Head and thorax yellow. Postocular dorsally black, except behind eyes and basally

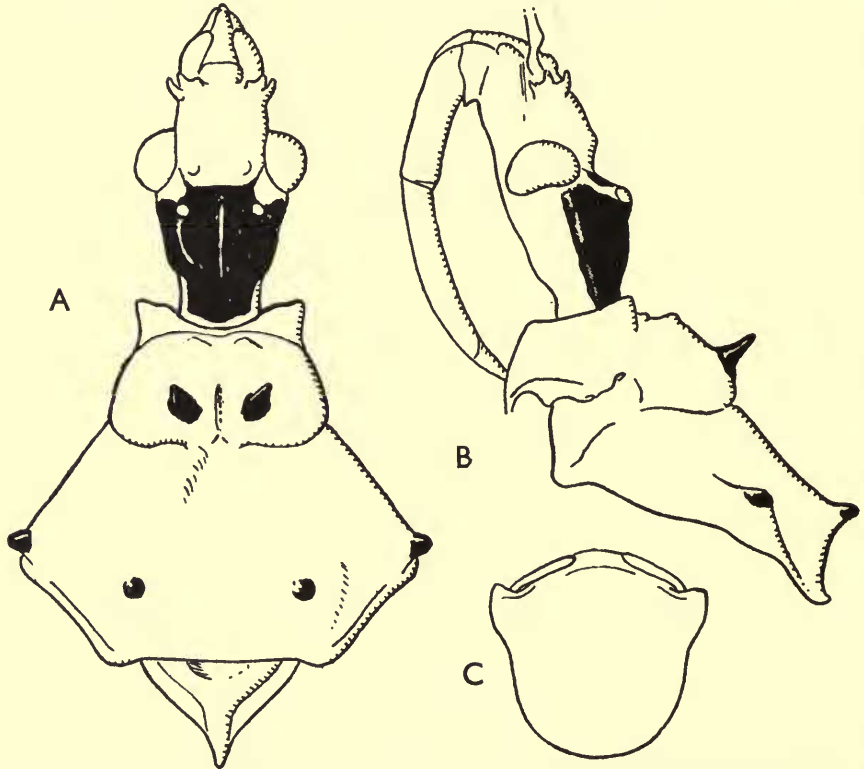


FIG. 25.—*Dorrigocoris nigrispinis* gen. n., sp. n. A. Head, pronotum and scutellum (dorsal view); B. head and pronotum, (lateral view); c. pygophore (terminal view).

and with a narrow, longitudinal whitish stripe between ocelli. Spines and tubercles on pronotum black. Scutellum black; apical spine white. Apical half of clavus, membrane faintly infumate. Tibiae, tarsi and posterior femora black; coxae, trochanters, anterior and median femora yellow; apex of femora broadly black. Abdomen dorsally reddish suffused with black; connexivum reddish; abdomen ventrally apparently whitish; pygophore yellow.

STRUCTURE. Elevation at base of tylus transverse, rounded. Spines on antennophores short, curved, sub-acute; vertex about twice as wide as an eye; elevations on vertex basally rounded; ocellar interspace somewhat wider than

space between an ocellus and an eye. Spines on anterior pronotal lobe sub-erect, acute; tubercles low, rounded; tubercles on posterior lobe short, sub-conical. Scutellar spine sub-acute, horizontal. Discal cell of corium twice as long as wide; internal cell of membrane nearly three times as wide basally as external cell.

	♂	♀
Total length . . . . .	11.50 mm.	12.50 mm.
Hemelytra . . . . .	7.60 mm.	9.00 mm.
Greatest pronotal width . . . . .	3.00 mm.	3.50 mm.
(including tubercles).		

SPECIMENS EXAMINED. One ♂ (holotype), Australia, N.S.W., Ulong East, Dorrigo, W. Heron; 2 ♀ (paratypes), N. Queensland, Tam Mts., Kelsall coll. (B.M. 1910-168).

Allied to *Gminatus* Stål (*loc. cit.*). Differs in having the postocular more globose and sub-equal in length to, not longer than antecular, the basal rostral segment extending to anterior, not to posterior margin of eyes, tubercles on the anterior pronotal lobe in front of sub-dorsal spines, very short, rounded tubercles on posterior lobe, the scutellar spine very small, acute, not thick and rounded apically and segments 5 and 6 of connexivum not somewhat amplified and wider than remaining segments.

***Dorrigocoris acutispinis* sp. n.**

(Text-fig. 26)

COLOUR. Segments 1 and 2 of antennae black; remaining segments ferruginous. Head and body dark yellow; postocular dorsally black except basally and behind eyes and with a narrow, longitudinal yellow stripe between ocelli. Coxae and trochanters yellow; femora and tibiae black, the anterior pair of the former suffused with yellow basally. Apical half of clavus, membrane, hyaline, faintly infumate with metallic green lustre.

STRUCTURE. Elevation at base of tylus transverse, rounded. Spines on antenno-phores feebly curved, short, acute. Vertex twice as wide as an eye. Spines on anterior pronotal lobe erect, slender, acute; tubercles subconical; tubercles on posterior lobe sub-cylindrical, rounded apically. Scutellar spine short, acute, feebly elevated. Discal cell of corium about one-third longer than wide; internal cell of membrane about twice as wide basally as external cell.

	♂	♀
Total length . . . . .	11.00 mm.	13.00 mm.
Hemelytra . . . . .	8.00 mm.	7.80 mm.
Greatest pronotal width . . . . .	3.10 mm.	3.40 mm.
(including tubercles).		

SPECIMENS EXAMINED. One ♂ (holotype), Australia, Kuring-gai, 22.xi.1948, E. B. Britton, D. Lee (on flowers), (B.M. 1950-18) 1 ♂, (paratype), N.S.W. Sydney,

Nov. 1902, J. F. Illingworth (B.M. 1924-449), 1 ♀ (paratype), Queensland, National Park, Dec. 1919, H. Hacker (B.M. 1924-455), 1 ♀ (paratype), N.S.W. 19 miles W. Woodenbong, nr. Kilarney, 8. xii. 1948, E. B. Britton, P. B. Carne (B.M. 1950-18).

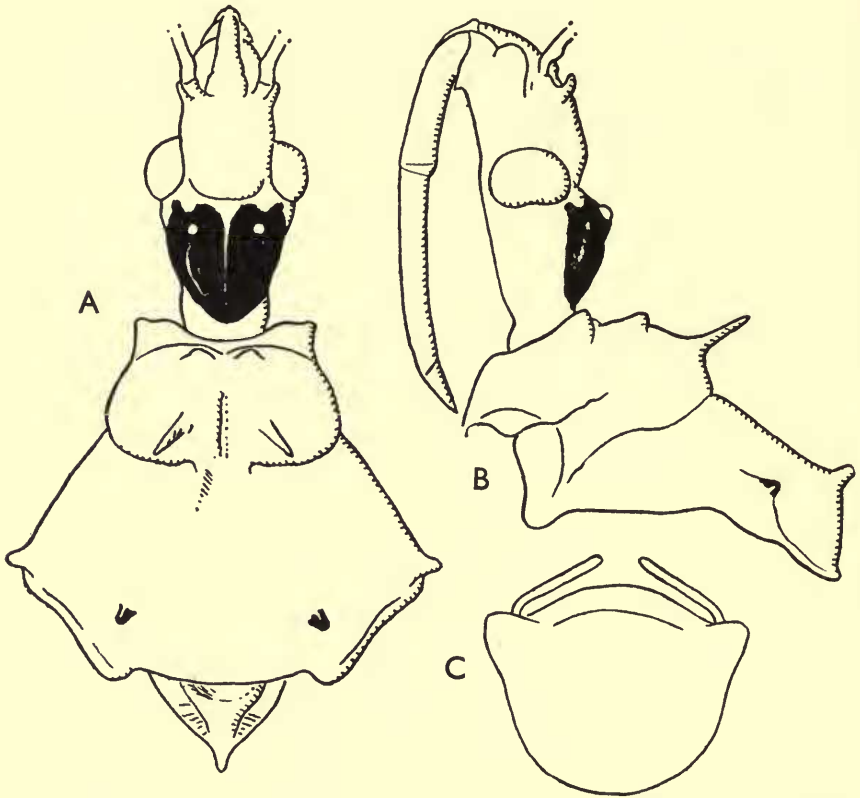


FIG. 26.—*Dorrigocoris acutispinis* gen. n., sp. n. A. Head, pronotum and scutellum (dorsal view); B. head and pronotum (lateral view); C. pygophore (terminal view).

### *Austrarcesius* gen. n.

SIZE. Large. Basal segment of antennae equal in length to head. Basal segment of rostrum longer than anteocular; segment 2 longer than basal segment. Head longer than pronotum; anteocular shorter than postocular; ocelli moderately elevated. Anterior pronotal lobe strongly convex, medially sulcate, shorter than posterior lobe; lateral angles of collar produced; posterior lobe medially sulcate with a carina on each side of sulcus and with sub-dorsal elevations posteriorly; humeral angles transversely carinate. Scutellum as wide as long with an apical spine; disc depressed. Hemelytra extending beyond apex of abdomen; internal

cell of membrane wider at base than external cell. Segments 5-7 of connexivum lobately produced. Legs moderately slender.

Type species: *Austrarcesius bicolor* sp. n.

*Austrarcesius bicolor* sp. n.

(Text-fig. 27)

COLOUR. Segments 1 and 2 of antennae black; segment 1 with a sub-apical reddish annulation; remaining segments yellowish. Head shining black with base

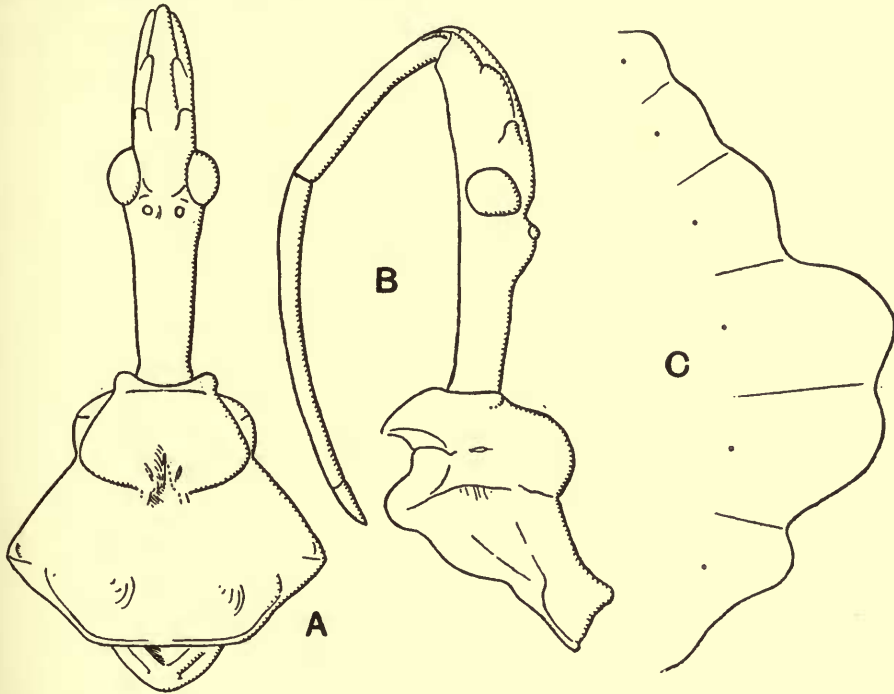


FIG. 27.—*Austrarcesius bicolor* gen. n., sp. n. A. Head, pronotum and scutellum (dorsal view); B. head and pronotum (lateral view); C. connexivum.

broadly reddish. Basal segment of rostrum black; remaining segments piceous. Pronotum and propleura shining black; lateral angles of collar and propleura anteriorly suffused with red; meso- and metapleura, sterna reddish; mesopleura suffused with piceous. Abdomen shining black; connexival segments 4 and 7 mostly light reddish. Coxae reddish; trochanters, femora and tibiae black; anterior and median femora with a sub-median reddish annulation; tarsi light brown.

STRUCTURE. Propleura anteriorly, collar, posterior pronotal lobe and abdomen ventro-laterally with patches of white wax-like tomentose substance. Ocellar interspace wider than space between an ocellus and an eye. Vertex about one-third wider than an eye. Median sulcus on anterior pronotal lobe very deep; lobe on each side of sulcus with a narrow, elongate depression; sulcus concurrent with

sulcus on posterior lobe ; head and thorax with abundant, fine, erect setae ; these are particularly abundant on scutellum.

Total length	. . . . .	23.00 mm.
Hemelytra	. . . . .	15.50 mm.
Greatest pronotal width	. . . . .	6.00 mm.

SPECIMEN EXAMINED. One ♀ (holotype), Australia, N. Queensland, Cairns, 28. xii. 1923 (no collector's name).

Allied to *Arcesius* Stål, 1863, *Ann. Soc. ent. Fr.*: 35 from which it differs in having the pronotum much wider than long, the sulcus on anterior lobe deeper, the carinae on posterior lobe shorter and less defined, the scutellum triangularly depressed and not smooth and some connexival segments lobately produced.

*Parischnolestes* gen. n.

SIZE. Moderate. Elongate. Slender. Antennae missing. Head a little longer than pronotum ; anteocular shorter than postocular ; tylus vertical ; antennophores situated at apex of head and with a basal spine ; vertex wider than an eye ; ocelli elevated, widely separated. Basal segment of rostrum longer than segments 2 and 3 together. Pronotum longer than wide (excluding humeral spines) ; anterior lobe with a median foveole, a narrow median longitudinal sulcus basally and a spine on each side of mid-dorsum basally ; posterior lobe with sub-dorsal and humeral spines. Scutellum triangular, as wide as long ; disc depressed ; postscutellum with an apical spine. Hemelytra not extending to apex of abdomen ; corium very narrow, somewhat expanded apically ; discal cell absent ; external cell of membrane narrower basally than internal cell. Apex of 7th abdominal segment produced ; segment somewhat expanded laterally ; connexivum narrow ; spiracles somewhat elevated, situated on middle of connexival segments.

Type species ; *Parischnolestes maculipes* sp. n.

*Parischnolestes maculipes* sp. n.

(Text-fig. 28)

COLOUR. Brown. Ocellar elevation red. Base of clavus, corium (except area between claval suture and Cu, apex of clavus, hyaline), reddish ; membrane hyaline, whitish with infumate suffusion. Anterior and median femora reddish with irregular, longitudinal black stripes and spots ; tibiae, posterior femora brown. Setae pale fulvous.

STRUCTURE. Spine at base of antennophores short, acute ; vertex twice as wide as an eye. Ocellar interspace twice as wide as space between an ocellus and an eye. Spines on anterior pronotal lobe slender, sub-erect, a little longer than spines on posterior lobe. Spine on postscutellum short, conical.

Total length	. . . . .	13.50 mm.
Hemelytra	. . . . .	7.50 mm.
Greatest pronotal width (excluding spines)	. . . . .	1.70 mm.



SPECIMEN EXAMINED. One ♂ (holotype), Australia, S. Central Queensland, Roma, 20.ii.1951, E. F. Henzall.

Allied to *Ischnolestes* Stål, 1866, *Öfv. Svenska Vet-Ak. Förh.*: 268, with which it agrees, in habitus, presence of spines on antennophores and on both pronotal lobes, in having a short spine on the postscutellum and the 7th abdominal segment produced.

It differs in having the basal rostral segment longer than, not subequal in length to the remaining segments together, long spines on the anterior pronotal lobe, no spine on the lateral angles of the collar, the posterior pronotal lobe longer than the

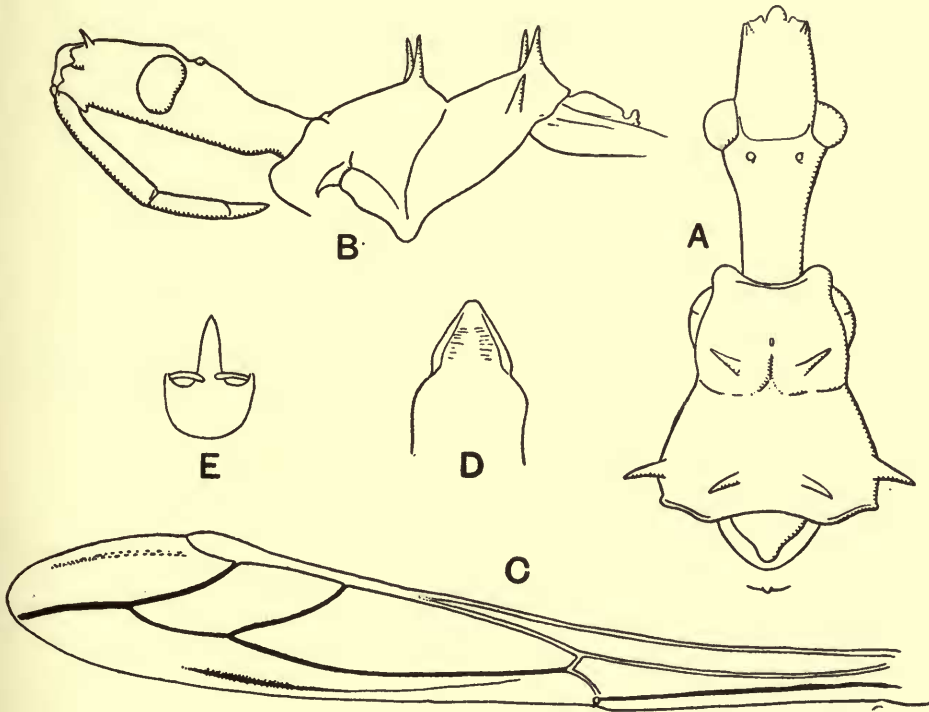


FIG. 28.—*Parischnolestes maculipes* gen. n., sp. n. A. Head, pronotum and scutellum (dorsal view); B. head, pronotum and scutellum (lateral view); C. hemelytron; D. apex of abdomen, ♂ (dorsal view); E. pygophore (terminal view).

anterior lobe, the disc of the scutellum without a depression and relatively shorter hemelytra, the external cell of the membrane of which being one half, not two-thirds as wide at base as the internal cell.

#### *Oedemanota* gen. n.\*

SIZE. Moderate. Basal segment of antennae longer than head; segments 2 and 3 together half as long as basal segment; segment 4 sub-equal in length to basal segment. Head narrow, a little shorter than pronotum; antennophores nearer to

\* οἰδῆμα = swelling; νῶτος = back.

eyes than to apex of head ; vertex equal in width to an eye ; ocelli small, elevated, widely separated, nearer to eyes than to each other ; postocular longer than anteocular, narrowed from half its length to base ; rostrum slender ; basal segment extending to middle of eyes, shorter than segment 2. Anterior lobe of pronotum shorter than posterior lobe, medially longitudinally sulcate basally ; lateral angles of collar rounded ; posterior lobe with 3 globose elevations. Scutellum triangular with the apex declivous. Abdomen with connexival segments expanded and rounded ; segments 4-7 with the external margin deflected, thus forming a sac. Hemelytra extending beyond apex of abdomen ; discal cell of corium longer than wide ; base of external cell of membrane narrower than base of internal cell. Mesosternum depressed with margins of depression elevated. Anterior tibiae laterally compressed and with dense setae on internal and external margins ; anterior and median femora moderately incrassate, somewhat constricted apically. Glandular setae present on head, body and legs.

Type species : *Oedemanota kenyensis* sp. n.

*Oedemanota kenyensis* sp. n.

(Text-fig. 29)

COLOUR. Segments 1-3 of antennae piceous ; segment 4 brown. Head piceous, except gula, genae and base yellowish ; postocular with an obscure yellow stripe

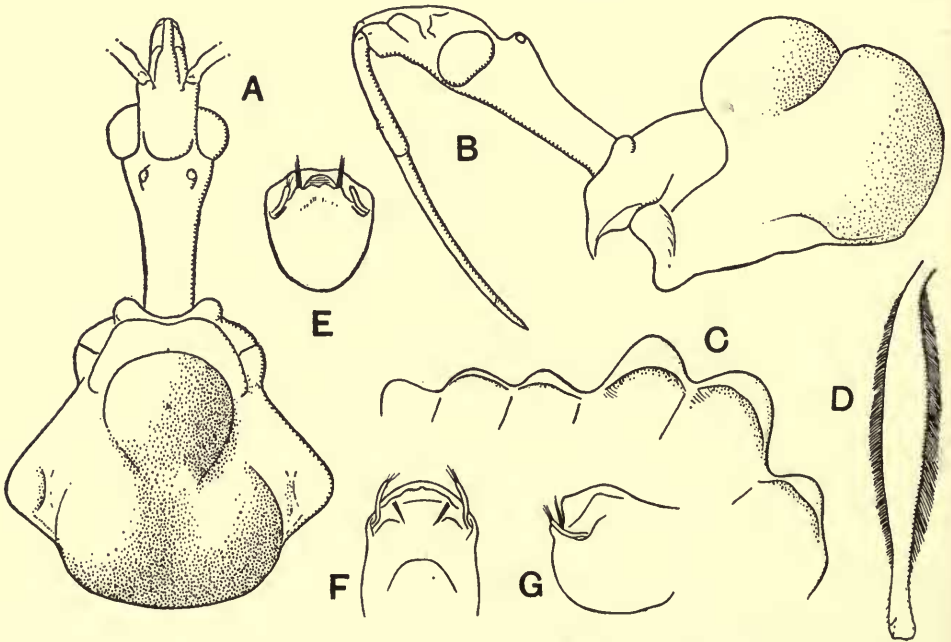


FIG. 29.—*Oedemanota kenyensis* gen. n., sp. n. A. Head and pronotum (dorsal view) ; B. head and pronotum (lateral view) ; C. connexivum (ventral view) ; D. anterior tibia ; E. pygophore (terminal view) ; F. pygophore (dorsal view) ; G. pygophore (lateral view).

between ocelli. Pronotum, pleura, sterna testaceous, the last with faint reddish suffusion. Scutellum piceous. Abdomen testaceous with vinaceous suffusion particularly midventrally. Corium brown; membrane hyaline. Tibiae piceous; anterior tibiae with a red spot on inner and outer surfaces; median and posterior tibiae with a pale yellow annulation in basal half; femora testaceous in basal half, piceous with a pale yellow annulation in apical half; coxae and trochanters testaceous.

	♂	♀
Total length . . . . .	13.50 mm.	14.50 mm.
Hemelytra . . . . .	8.50 mm.	9.00 mm.
Greatest pronotal width . . . . .	3.80 mm.	4.00 mm.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED. One ♂ (holotype), 1 ♀ (paratype), Kenya, Emali Range, Sultan Hamid, 4,900–5,900 ft., iii. 1940 (no collector's name).

This new genus is unlike any other known Ethiopian genus. The structure of the pronotum is somewhat similar to that of the Neotropical genus *Notocyrtus* Burmeister 1835, *Handb. Ent.* 2: 227, and the expanded connexivum with some of the segments globose on the upper surface is not very dissimilar from that of the Oriental genus *Yolinus* Amyot & Serville 1843, *Hist. nat. Ins. Hém.* 358, with the difference that in *Oedemanota* the external margin of some of the segments is deflected, thus forming a concavity on the lower surface.

### *Gattonocoris* gen. n.

SIZE. Small. Basal segment of antennae, head, pronotum and legs tuberculate. Basal segment of antennae a little shorter than head and pronotum together; segments 2 and 3 together one-third as long as basal segment; segment 4 fusiform, thick, somewhat flattened, a little longer than segments 2 and 3 together. Head sub-equal in length to pronotum; vertex wider than an eye; ocelli widely separated elevated; antennophores nearer to eyes than to apex of head; segment 2 of rostrum sub-sinuate, subequal in length to basal segment. Pronotum wider than long; transverse sulcus between lobes ill-defined. Scutellum with an apical spine. Hemelytra extending beyond apex of abdomen; internal cell of membrane half as long and a little wider than external cell basally. Connexival segments very narrow; abdominal spiracles sub-marginal, elevated (except on segment 2). Legs slender; tibiae longer than femora.

Type species: *Gattonocoris horridus* sp. n.

### *Gattonocoris horridus* sp. n.

(Text-fig. 30).

COLOUR. Piceous, except posterior lobe of pronotum, propleural epimeron, acetabula, dark testaceous. Abdomen light brown. Corium brown; membrane faintly yellowish infumate; venation dark infumate. Legs brown; femora dark

brown apically and with a narrow, sub-apical yellow annulation. Tubercles on head and body mostly testaceous.

STRUCTURE. Basal segment of antennae constricted sub-basally and with extreme base thick; vertex nearly twice as wide as an eye. Posterior margin of pronotum

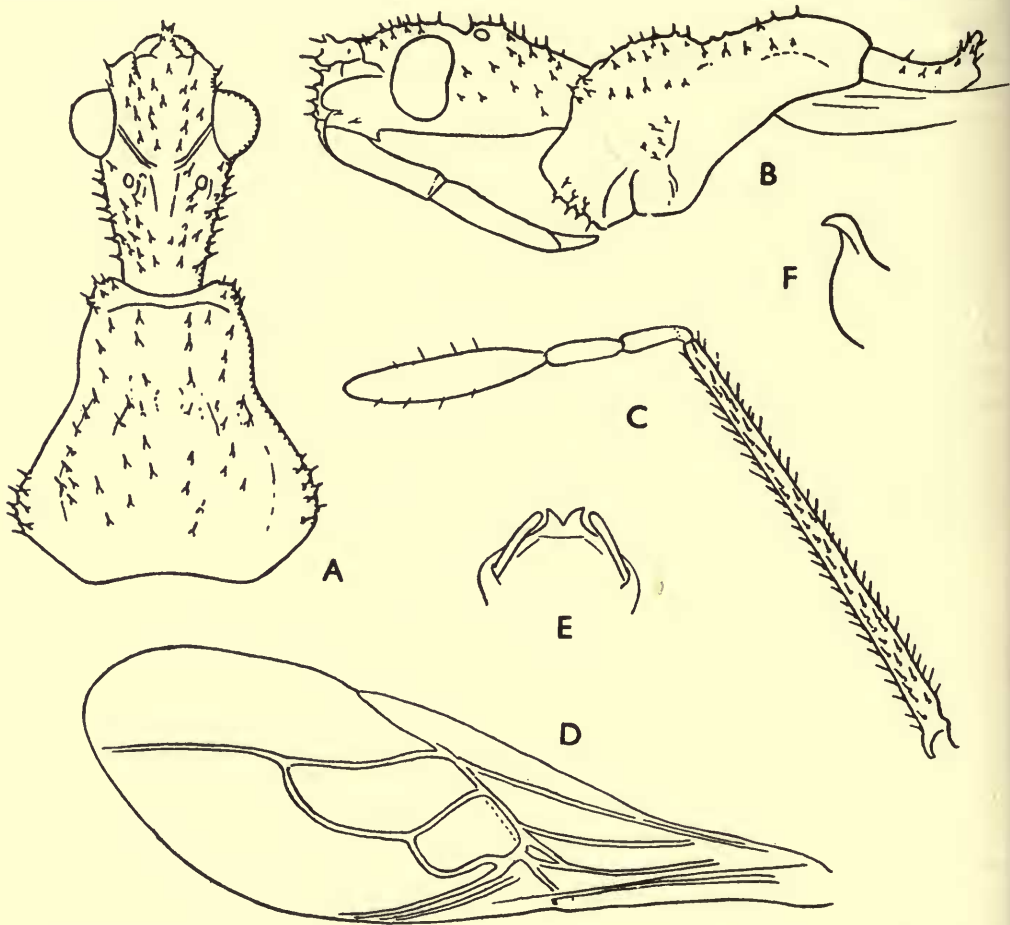


FIG. 30.—*Gattonocoris horridus* gen. n., sp. n. A. Head and pronotum (dorsal view); B. head, pronotum and scutellum (lateral view); C. antenna; D. hemelytron; E. pygophore (dorsal view); F. pygophore (lateral view).

feebly concave; postero-lateral angles not produced. Apical spine of scutellum sub-erect; disc not depressed or excavate. Spiracles on abdomen situated at middle of segments.

Total length	. . . . .	7.50 mm.
Hemelytra	. . . . .	4.20 mm.
Greatest pronotal width	. . . . .	2.00 mm.

SPECIMEN EXAMINED. One ♂ (holotype), Australia, S.E. Queensland, Gatton, 15.1.1932 (no collector's name).

The habitus of this new genus is not very dissimilar from that of *Coranus* Curtis, 1833, *Brit. Ent.* 10 : 453, but the unusual shape and proportions of the antennal segments and the presence of setigerous tubercles on antennae, body and legs separate it from that genus.

*Eulyes* Am. & Serv.

*Eulyes speciosa* Miller, *E. miranda* Miller, and *E. kiauana* Miller, 1941, *Journ. F.M.S. Mus.* 18 : 718-20, should not have been placed in the genus *Eulyes* Am. & Serv. Since they cannot be placed in any other genus, the following new one is established for them :

*Pareulyes* gen. n.

Thorax somewhat compressed dorso-ventrally. Basal segment of antennae equal in length to head. Rostrum moderately thick ; basal segment about half as long as remaining segments together, extending almost to anterior margin of eyes. Head longer than pronotum ; anterior lobe with a short median, longitudinal sulcus basally ; posterior lobe obscurely depressed medially. Hemelytra extending beyond apex of abdomen.

Type species : *Eulyes speciosa* Miller.

Differs from *Eulyes* Amyot & Serville, 1843, *Hist. nat. Ins. Hém.* : 359, in having the basal rostral segment relatively longer, extending almost to anterior margin of eyes and not half as long as antecular ; segment 2 thick, a little more than twice as long as basal segment, not slender and more than thrice as long as basal segment, the anterior lobe of the pronotum with a very short median longitudinal sulcus and not sulcate throughout, more or less, the posterior lobe without a median sulcus, segment 7 of the connexivum not produced and the tibiae hardly at all narrowed towards apex.

